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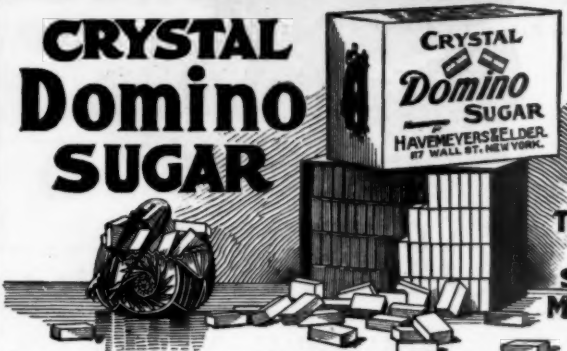
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Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has announced a number of important changes of ships and officers in pursuance of the policy, foreshadowed in his last annual report, of exchanging the various squadrons in order that the officers and men of the Navy may see more of the world and at the same time the personnel of the several ships be kept intact as far as possible. Upon the completion of target practice at Pensacola the new European Squadron will start across the Atlantic, together with the North Atlantic fleet which will go as far as Lisbon, Villefranche and Trieste. The new European Squadron will consist of the Olympia, flagship; the Baltimore, Galveston and Des Moines. The Denver will later be added to the squadron and will probably make the trip across alone. The two squadrons are expected to leave sometime between April 15 and May 1, the trip having been delayed somewhat by the accident to the Missouri and Illinois. It is of course certain that the Illinois will be unable to make the trip, but it is hoped that the Missouri upon being docked will show no serious damage and can be quickly repaired. Considerable time will be spent at each of the three ports of call, Lisbon, Villefranche and Trieste. At each place the men will be given extensive shore liberty. Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, the new commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic Squadron, will return to his station when target practice is completed with this squadron: Brooklyn, flagship; Castine, Marietta and Machias. The new Caribbean Squadron will consist of these ships, in command of Rear Admiral Charles Dwight Sigbee: Newark, flagship; Atlanta, Montgomery, Detroit, Bancroft, Nashville and a number of smaller vessels. When the San Francisco joins the flag at Shanghai the Albany will be detached from the cruiser squadron of the Asiatic fleet and will proceed home for repairs, going into dock at Puget Sound, Washington. For the station ships at Guantanamo the Amphitrite and Vixen have been selected and the Gloucester will perform similar service at Culebra. The Dixie has been ordered to remain with the Caribbean sea squadron as a transport for marines. When the Buffalo returns from the Asiatic station she will be added to the Atlantic training squadron, Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, commanding.

The United States Army is at present going through the experience of "shaking into place" a considerable number of commissioned officers who have been appointed either direct from civil life or after an experience as enlisted men. They come into the Service at a time when death or retirement is terminating the active connection with the Army of the class of men who nearly half a century ago entered the Service under like circumstances at the close of the Civil War. A third class of officers are the West Point graduates, who form part of the present generation of active officers and whose mission it is in part to keep the Army in line with the training and traditions of the National School of Arms. A similar change from veterans to "youngsters" is impending in the Navy, where great additions to the commissioned personnel are in prospect. The completion of the ships now building with the resumption of reasonable shore duty for officers who have been at sea too long for their own welfare and that of the Service will create a demand for new men that has been in part anticipated, but which will become acute before the additional midshipmen allowed at Annapolis become available. Under this condition the sentiment for promotion from the ranks of both services will be strengthened and legislation may be anticipated to make such promotion easier. One such proposition is contained in the Naval Appropriation bill pending in conference, reducing the requirement of service as a warrant officer to two years.

It is not a popular thing to hint that service in the ranks is not the best school for officers. The suggestion that the education of an officer should begin and continue on different lines from that which is possible to the enlisted man is assumed to be an expression of aristocratic tendencies. Whatever may be said in favor of stimulating the zeal of the enlisted man by opening to him promotion to the higher grades, there is much more to be said against making promotion from the ranks so easy that the process of selection may become less exacting than it should be.

The splendid service rendered by those who obtained commissions in the Army following the Civil War was abundant proof of their fitness for command. The test of war service is one which cannot be equalled by any system of examination or marking that may be devised in a time of peace. The fact of the qualifications of an officer as developed under war conditions is absolute; the question of probable efficiency has no definite standard. In addition, forty years of military progress have made the requirements for the accomplished officer much more exacting than ever. Now that there is a prospect that we may have twelve appointments in the year to the commissioned ranks of the Navy, so long as there may be a shortage of graduated officers, and with the reduction of the term in the warrant grade so that the enlisted man may get to a commission at some time before his thirties, it would seem that all had been done that need be done towards making the promotion easier. What is mainly to be feared is that under the stimulus of the need of officers, the restriction of numbers may be removed and a broadly framed general provision may make it possible for those to secure a commission who would not or could not qualify under the present restrictions. On the other hand, promotion within the limits now set should not be made impossible through the establishment of standards which, however conscientiously adopted, might be found prohibitive. With a proper comprehension at Washington of the purpose of the provision for the promotion of enlisted men and with such improvements in the status of warrant officers as may be indicated in the progress of the Navy under conditions which will inevitably follow the increase in personnel which is impending, better results in the creation of a satisfactory enlisted personnel will be secured than by spasmodic transfer from enlisted to commissioned personnel under temporary legislation to meet conditions that may seem for the moment to be acute.

While the recent visit of Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Taylor and Mr. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, to Santo Domingo, will probably not result in any radical changes in our policy toward that country, it seems likely to lead to an understanding that will be helpful to the Dominican people. It is thought that President Morales, the executive head of the existing government of Santo Domingo, will have the moral support of the United States in his efforts to restore peace and order, and that American citizens suspected of plotting to overthrow his administration will be restrained as far as possible. It is again frankly stated that the United States has absolutely no purpose of annexing Santo Domingo and that its sole desire is that the country shall be restored to a condition of peace and prosperity. It is particularly desired that nothing shall be done to provoke European countries to blockade Dominican ports to enforce the payment of debts as was done in the case of Venezuela, and to guard against that hardship it is of vital importance that the revolutionary disturbances which have so demoralized the country shall cease. The United States Government will therefore do its utmost to dissuade American exporters from shipping arms and other war material to Santo Domingo, although, of course, its authority to interfere with such traffic is exceedingly limited. We cannot prevent arms dealers from sending "agricultural implements" to Santo Domingo. So far as the Navy is concerned the Santo Domingo proposition resolves itself into three possible measures: First, to station small gunboats or converted yachts in each of the principal seaports of the country; second, to station marines in the larger inland towns; third, to assume charge of the custom houses, which are the curse of the country, being the source of the funds with which the frequent revolutions are supported. As noted in these columns last week, the large naval vessels now patrolling Dominican waters are not suited for the work, and it is desirable that they should be withdrawn and replaced with smaller craft.

Secretary Moody does not approve of the provision in the Naval Appropriation bill providing that the power plants at the various navy yards shall be consolidated under the general control of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. He has written a letter to the chairman of the House Naval Committee in which he says: "In order that the Navy Department may give the most satisfactory practical effect to the intentions of Congress in reference to the proposed consolidations of power plants at the various navy yards and naval stations, it is recommended that the clause authorizing the Secretary to make such consolidations be so amended as to permit consolidation under such bureau or bureaus as may, after careful investigation, appear to be for the best interest of the Naval Service." Rear Admiral Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, thinks the Bureau of Construction and Repair

should participate in this consolidation, and he is in favor of amending the Naval bill so that it will provide that the details of consolidation be left to the Secretary of the Navy to determine. The Bureau of Yards and Docks is naturally in favor of the House provision and the argument offered is that this bureau has for six or more years past furnished whatever was for the general use of navy yards, and that as the consolidation of power plants would have the effect of providing one plant for the use of the entire yard the control of that plant naturally falls under the Bureau of Yards and Docks. This is the opinion of the House Naval Committee and the chances are that it will prevail.

Letters received at the Navy Department from Pensacola tell of remarkable records made by the Kearsarge at her recent annual record target practice, which she has just completed. The letters, which can be relied upon as authentic, give these figures: One 13-inch gun made six hits out of seven shots in five minutes and twenty seconds. An 8-inch gun made ten hits out of ten shots in five minutes and twenty seconds, and a 5-inch gun made eighteen hits out of eighteen shots in two minutes. This record, it is said at the Navy Department, is the best ever made by an American warship, and nothing of the kind has been heard of from foreign navies. Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is quoted as saying: "We have never before had anything like this in the Navy. It is really remarkable." In a letter received at the Navy Department from an officer on the Pacific Station, these details are given of the recent target practice of the New York: The best 8-inch gun pointer made two hits a minute. This is better than the best 8-inch gun on the Kearsarge, which made ten hits in five minutes and twenty seconds. The best 4-inch gun on the New York made eight hits a minute out of nine shots a minute, and the best 6-pounder guns made 11.9 hits a minute out of 16.25 shots a minute. In the letter regarding the Kearsarge's records it was said: "You could have covered all the hits made in the target with a hall rug." The Alabama made the best all-round record at target practice last year and now carries the fleet champion's red pennant.

Secretary of the Navy Moody will probably take up with Congress next year the entire question of pay, rank and allowances for officers of the Navy. The Secretary this session has generally refused to endorse those bills introduced for the purpose of giving special pay or rank to individual officers, or for individual staff departments. He has indicated, however, that it is his intention to appoint a board of officers on which each staff corps and department, as well as the line, will be represented, for the purpose of going over the entire question of officers' pay and allowances. A bill was introduced in Congress this week by Representative Dalzell repealing the provision of the Personnel act which gives officers on shore fifteen per cent. less pay than when on sea duty. Secretary Moody, it is understood, will endorse this bill although he will take occasion at the time to say that he thinks the whole question of the pay of officers should be considered at the same time. This bill of Representative Dalzell is receiving the support of Representative Dayton, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, who earlier in the session introduced a similar bill. Great efforts will be made to obtain the passage of Mr. Dalzell's bill at this session.

A salty seaman, who does not favor us with his name, but who appears to think that nothing exists that does not grow in the sea, criticizes our use of the term "submarine torpedo" and inquires whether we have ever heard of any other kind of torpedoes. We certainly have; not only heard of them but have ridden over them in time of war and seen poor fellows blown to pieces by them. As the torpedoes we refer to were buried in the earth, perhaps our critic thinks that they should be included among the submarines. The Russians assert that the Japanese are making use of a similar land torpedo now and it was used at the siege of Sevastopol in 1854, and in the defense of Fort Fisher during our Civil War. The "spar torpedo," the "line torpedo," the "drifting torpedo" and the "coal torpedo" were also used with effect then. The coal torpedo was made to resemble a lump of coal so that it would find its way into the furnace of a ship and blow it up. Railroads use torpedoes to signal an approaching train and oil men to open their wells. None of these are submarine torpedoes.

Secretary Taft is strenuously opposed to allowing officers of the Army to go upon the retired list on their own application after thirty years' service, and he has laid down a rule that all applications of this sort shall be refused on the ground that the Government is entitled to the services of physically sound officers who are not near their statutory retirement age, but who may have served thirty years. Following this rule Secretary Taft this week declined to allow Col. Charles H. Heyl, of the Inspector General's Department, to retire from active service on his own application after thirty years' service. He has also recently acted in a similar manner upon the applications of Lieut. Col. O. L. Hein, 10th Cav., and Col. S. W. Fountain. Colonel Hein, however, has been ordered before a retiring board with a view to his retirement on account of physical disability incident to the Service.



While the Fortifications Appropriation bill as it passed the Senate contains an item of \$250,000 for the purchase of a submarine boat by the Secretary of War for the use of the Army in coast defense operations, the controversy which the proposal excited in Congress is by no means at an end. When the matter came up in the Senate several members took the ground that the Army had no business with submarines, that the desirability of all boats for purposes of defense should be determined by the Navy Department and that to give the War Department a voice in selecting them would inevitably lead to confusion. Other Senators maintained that the whole project of coast defense properly belonged to the Army, and that if submarine boats were regarded as useful craft for such purposes they should be selected by the War Department. Stress was placed on the fact that the item for a submarine boat for the War Department was never passed upon by the Army and Navy Board and was not brought to the attention of that body until after two of its members, Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Taylor, had sailed on their recent cruise in the West Indies. It is stated that both of those officers are uncompromisingly opposed to giving the Army control of submarines in coast defense work and that they will declare their opposition in unmistakable terms at the meeting of the Navy General Board, of which Admiral Dewey is president, on March 28, and at the meeting of the Army and Navy Board a few days later. The conflict of opinion which has arisen between the Army and the Navy over this question of control over vessels employed in coast defense operations is important and should be determined only after the most careful arguments on both sides of the case. We submit, however, that when it is settled it should not be by Congress, but by the expert judgment of the trained scientists of the Army and the Navy. Unless it is settled by those officers, and by them alone, there will be grave danger of a wrong conclusion and further controversy between the two services. That they can reach a satisfactory agreement after a frank and unrestrained interchange of views we have no doubt.

Among recent contributions to the Journal of the United States Artillery is a report of a lecture on the use of reference books, delivered before the cadets at the United States Military Academy by Prof. E. S. Holden, librarian of the Academy, which is perhaps the best account that has ever been published regarding the origin, development and scope of the Academy library, as well as the clearest exposition of the art of making profitable use of its contents. After fully showing how the contents of the library are classified and cataloged and of what they consist, Professor Holden tells how to look up a subject in the library, and he urges cadets to familiarize themselves with the catalog system for the help it will give them in acquiring methodical habits of investigation and study. He urges that special attention be given to encyclopedias, standard books of reference, the bibliography of military art and science and biography, in all of which the library is particularly rich, and he adds that inasmuch as cadets are on the threshold of an honorable service, the weekly and monthly Army journals should be looked over carefully, as everything that relates to the past and present history of the Army will be interesting to them. Professor Holden, like the librarian of Harvard University, is no great advocate of courses of reading, and contends that it often matters little what the line of one's reading may be, provided it is pursued in a comparative way. He points out that every military man should be familiar with military history and especially with the lives of the great soldiers of his own country. He therefore urges cadets to study the biographies of Washington, Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Warren, Hancock, Schofield, Lee, Jackson, Longstreet and other Americans, as well as the lives of the great commanders of Europe from the time of Alexander the Great down to our own. Professor Holden's paper is as interesting as it is valuable, and it affords an admirable example of the policy by which he has not only reorganized the West Point library, but taught the cadets how to use it.

"An Army woman" writes us saying: "I noticed in a recent JOURNAL that there is talk, if not a prospect, of detailing retired Army officers for special duty, such as recruiting, college duty, etc. Where this would be an advantage to retired officers it is not just or right to active officers who look forward, perhaps for years, as to when their turn will come for one of these same details. It is commonly conceded that in any walk of life a man becomes narrow if he does not mingle with people outside his own profession, and these details are the one chance an officer has, and he thinks himself fortunate if any kind of a detail falls to his lot during the whole term of his service. It is to be hoped, in all justice, that these details will be kept where they have always been, in the active list of the Army, for it seems that officers who are doing all of the work should at least receive some of the advantages and pleasures, if there are any to be given, and with so much foreign service there is but little for them to look forward to in either. Many of the retired officers have never seen foreign service and many, if not most of them, had special duty details when they were on the active list, and now they have the great advantage of being retired and able to spend the remainder of their years in God's country and in any part of that country they please, without being given the

details that should go to others. One could go into a lengthy discourse of the advantages these details are to married officers with children to educate. Army posts have poor, if any, school facilities, and an officer on his pay (and few have any means outside), must use the greatest economy to give his children even the most meager education, and to such a college or recruiting detail as it brings him in contact with schools means much, but according to the views of some, Army officers should not marry, so of course this must not be considered."

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A., retired, who is in charge of the Philippine census, announces that the work is almost completed. The publication of this census will probably mark the beginning of a new period in the Philippine project. The law under which the present government of the islands was established provides that two years after the publication of the census the President, if satisfied that a general and complete peace has prevailed throughout the archipelago exclusive of the Moro country, may order a general election in the Philippines for delegates to a popular assembly which shall be known as the Philippine Assembly. The Government of the islands will then consist of the assembly chosen by the people and a governor and a commission appointed by the President of the United States. Whether there has been a complete and general peace and whether the people are fitted for the responsibilities of a legislative government are questions to be determined by the President, and in order that he may be properly advised it is stated that Secretary Taft, if he remains in the cabinet, will visit the islands in 1905 to investigate and report. There is no doubt that the Filipinos are making intellectual progress and that Secretary Taft believes that they are, or soon will be, capable of self-government. We believe, however, that there is danger of undue haste in placing them in control. The development of civil institutions in the islands has been premature and ill-considered, and has proceeded far more rapidly than the education of the people. To place the ballot in the hands of the Filipinos now or next year or the year after would, in our opinion, be a colossal blunder which might lead to the gravest peril.

President Roosevelt has addressed a letter of instructions to the members of the Panama Canal Commission, to the general effect that they must all be good boys and do themselves and the country credit in the work to which he has assigned them. The President urges the most rigorous economy, the most efficient service and the most vigilant sanitary safeguards in the work of canal construction. "You have been chosen," he says, "purely because of your personal and professional reputations for integrity and ability. You represent the whole country. You represent neither section nor party. I have not sought to find out the politics of a single one of you, and, indeed, as to the majority of you, I have not the slightest idea what your political affiliations are. I believe that each one of you will serve not merely with entire fidelity, but with the utmost efficiency. If at any time I feel that any one of you is not rendering the best service which it is possible to procure, I shall feel called upon to disregard alike my feelings for the man and the man's own feelings and forthwith to substitute for him on the commission some other man whom I deem capable of rendering better service. You are to secure the best talent this country can afford to meet the conditions created by every need which may arise. The methods for achieving the results must be yours. What this nation will insist upon is that the results be achieved." We hope that Admiral Walker and General Davis will govern themselves accordingly. For the rest of the commission we assume no responsibility.

Major William P. Evans, U.S.A., strongly favors increased pay for noncommissioned officers and points out in an article in the Journal of the Military Service Institution that since the present pay table was adopted in 1870 all wages have increased save those of the soldier. Inasmuch as the cost of living has increased from ten to twenty-five per cent. since then, Major Evans contends that the soldier's pay was either too high in 1870 or that it is too low now. "In the last twenty years," he says, "the position of the non-commissioned officer has become one of greatly increased responsibility. A higher grade of intelligence is required; a better physique to stand the increased responsibility, and a longer experience in order to become proficient in the greatly increased range of duty. To get men who shall adequately fill the positions for which an improved equipment is necessary, an improved rate of pay must be established. To hold these men after we get them, this improved rate of pay is still more necessary. \* \* \* As an initial point, it is submitted that the pay of the corporal should be at least as great as that which the private may earn when detailed for extra duty on work of a non-military character. This would fix the pay of a corporal at say \$22.00 per month. The sergeant's increase should be to about \$28.00 or \$30.00 per month. The pay of the 1st sergeant should be as high as that of the highest non-commissioned officer."

"Secretary Moody complains," Washington Life says, "that the clerks of the Navy Department who are taken

as boys and trained for their work are not content to remain in such service. As soon as they become useful some other department swoops down and carries them off, or else they pass a civil service examination and in that way transfer their genius and training to some other Secretary. Mr. Moody acknowledges that there is reason for this state of affairs. Most of the higher places in the Navy Department are filled by naval officers, thus closing the door of promotion to clerks. Also, the naval clerkships pay less than corresponding places in other departments. Nevertheless he wishes to hinder transfers hereafter. With all due respect to the good secretary, we would like to ask what on earth he expects of live, ambitious American men and women. The fault is not with the clerks, but with the department that imposes such conditions. It will be a sorry day for the departmental service when the rank and file of the employed are made to feel that the door of promotion is completely closed and that faithful, efficient service cannot count upon an increased recompense. We want the departments to graduate such men as Cortelyou as fast as they can. There is work for more of them than can be found. But such men never come from a hopeless clerical treadmill, such as prevention of transfer would make of the Navy Department."

It has been stated in various quarters that Gen. William Crozier, Chief of the Army Ordnance Department, was responsible for the staff detail system as it exists to-day, and attention has been called to the fact that General Crozier is the first to ask that the system be changed. In speaking of this matter this week to our Washington correspondent General Crozier said: "I have never been in favor of the detail system as it is now. It is true that I was probably the first to advocate a detail system in the United States Army, but what I recommended was entirely different from the present system. In my opinion it has always been essential that the details be made from the grade below, and it was a detail system with this important and, to my mind, most necessary provision, which I recommended. I never contemplated a detail system where the details were made from the same grade. When the advance grade feature was taken out of the original proposition the stimulus was removed and the system failed. I am also of the opinion that intervals of two years between officers' details are too long, and that the interval should only be a year. In this connection I desire to state that my mind has never changed in regard to the detail system and that I am still as firm a believer in the system as I originally recommended it, with the advance grade feature, as I ever was."

Just what the Secular League really is and what it means to do, are matters concerning which we are as yet uninformed, but the fact that it has sent a paper to the United States Senate protesting against any further payment of salaries to Army chaplains suggests that it has mapped out a prodigious scheme of religious reform. A representative of the league designated as Capt. James S. Cowden, notifies the Senate that to keep chaplains in the Army at the expense of the Government, is a violation of the Constitution in that it is maintaining a mild form of the forbidden union of church and state. He declares that the United States should in no way undertake to supply religious instruction to its troops, and that the whole matter of teaching in this respect should be left to the men themselves—which of course it is, if Captain Cowden only knew it. He also contends that many chaplains of the Army are unable to hold pulpits in civil life and that their appointment to the military service saddles off on the soldiers a good deal of bad preaching which might well be omitted. It is wholly unnecessary to defend the chaplains of the Army against this wanton slander; they need no defense against such malevolence. It is self-evident, however, that if the Secular League is a reputable body, it has sent a particularly ill-chosen and ridiculous spokesman to Washington.

Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General, has recommended to the Chief of Staff that the new Army Regulations be amended so as to provide that officers may draw their regular forage allowance when they are on furlough or on detached service away from their permanent stations. General Humphrey believes that the taking away from an officer of his forage allowance when he is temporarily away from his station is a great deprivation, and it is understood that his recommendation will be approved by the Chief of Staff. The recommendation of General Humphrey that an allowance of \$5 a month be made to each Army band for the purchase of music has been approved.

It is emphatically denied by members of the Joint Army and Navy Board that any consideration has yet been given to the question of combined maneuvers for the coming summer, and from the present prospect there seems to be some ground for belief that there will be no maneuvers of this sort. According to the best authority the rumors that the Joint Board has been considering the advisability of having the Navy make an attack upon either Baltimore or Washington, which will be defended by the land forces, is positively erroneous.



Brevet Capt. Horace C. Du Val, formerly of the 7th N.Y., who recently returned to New York from a tour around the world, while in Japan had special facilities for observing Japanese troops at Tokio, and was very much impressed with what he saw. The Captain has seen about all the noted drill grounds of Europe. In speaking of his visit to Tokio he said: "It would be hard to realize what splendid barracks they have there unless you saw it yourself. Everything was in spick and span order, and there was not the slightest confusion of any kind. It was a cold day when I was on the drill grounds back of Tokio, and the heavy wraps I had kept me none too warm. Yet the Japanese troops came out to drill in kahki uniform without overcoats, and if they felt cold they never showed it. The men were the most cheerful looking and obedient body I ever saw, and they were as quick as a flash. I was fairly dumbfounded at the agility and intelligence they displayed in their drill, and every man acted and looked as if he thoroughly enjoyed it. They drilled in extended order, under tactics similar to ours, with the squad system as a basis. As soon as a bugle blew "attention" after the troops had assembled for drill every man, quick as a wink, was like a statue. The squads in turning, marching to the front and rear, and by the flank, obliquing, etc., showed a perfect knowledge of their work. One of their prettiest and most effective movements was the deployment as skirmishers and the advance of companies by platoons in rushes in the battle exercises. The troops were also under a rigid fire discipline, and it seemed to me that the closest instruction in this essential work had been given, and that the wisdom of this and the open order instruction will tell heavily against the Russians. The Japs have evidently taken a lesson from the Boer War, while the Russians will probably rely on sheer weight of numbers and the old close order formation. The agility of the Japanese, and the tireless energy they display is simply marvelous. The drill grounds back of Tokio are of the most vast description, in fact I saw nothing in Europe to equal them."

In an article recently published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL it was stated that an officer of our Navy had said that the Japanese navy had started in 1866 when Japan had purchased the Stonewall Jackson. With reference to this Lieut. Col. Joseph Stewart, U.S.A., retired, sends us this interesting reminiscence. Colonel Stewart says: "In 1860 I was in command of Alcatraz Island. In March or April of that year a Japanese corvette visited San Francisco, the first national vessel to visit a foreign port. She was called by the papers the *Kandimarrow*. No doubt the proper name was the *Kandim Maru*. After exchanging salutes with her I paid an official visit to the ship. I was piped over the gangway and received by a marine guard presenting arms. The officer of the deck took me to the admiral's cabin and I found an intellectual, fine looking old gentleman. We were not on speaking terms, but with the assistance of an interpreter we got along very well. During my visit the orderly came to the door and spoke to the admiral, who nodded, and another official as venerable looking and as intelligent looking as the admiral came in and prostrating himself and touching his forehead to the floor, he rose and handed to the admiral a paper, and then retired with as much ceremony as he had entered. This was the Astronomer Royal of Japan. He had obtained permission to come abroad on the vessel and was rated, I believe, as the instructor of mathematics, as it used to be in our Navy before Fort Severn was turned over to the Navy Department for a naval academy. In the school room were ten or fifteen little brown boys scratching their heads like any other boys. To a landsman this ship seemed as well served and as in as good order as any naval vessel."

The Secretary of War has received advices from Governor Wright of the Philippines, to the effect that the recent elections in the islands for provincial governors passed off quietly and showed the aptness with which the Filipinos have taken to American political methods. There are ward heelers and political bosses in the Philippines as well as in this country, and Governor Wright says that in general the Filipinos are exceeding the Americans in adopting up to date political ideas. The result is that two American governors have been defeated, and protests of ballot box stuffing and other irregularities have been received from the provinces of Albay, Batangas, Ambos Camarines and Iloilo. Capt. Arlington U. Betts, a former Volunteer officer who settled in the Philippines and married a mestiza woman, was Governor of Albay province. He became a candidate for re-election and was opposed by Ramon Santos, a wealthy Filipino. The political campaign was very warm. Betts was defeated and has protested that the election was not properly conducted. Governor Wright says that in the main he thinks the elections were fair and that the protests in some instances are largely founded on disappointment. Elections were held in thirty-two provinces, and returns from twenty-eight provinces show that sixteen governors had been re-elected.

When it was charged that the United States Government instigated and encouraged the revolution in Panama which led to the secession of that State from Colombia, it was reported that thousands of rifles suspiciously like the Mausers captured by the Spanish forces in Cuba had been placed in the hands of the revolutionists, the implication being that they had been supplied with the consent of the authorities at Washington. Representative Hardwick of Georgia introduced a resolution in the House calling for information regarding this charge, and in reply the Secretary of War has submitted a statement which shows that of the 21,154 rifles and carbines captured in Cuba and Porto Rico, 20,220 were sold at auction, one gun dealer, Francis Bannerman, taking 18,200. His last purchase was made after the revolution in Panama, and his latest previous purchase was made ten months before the revolution. What he did with the weapons the Government has no means of knowing, but the insinuation that it knew they were to be used in the revolt in Panama is both ludicrous and contemptible.

At a meeting of American citizens of Slavic origin held in New York, March 18, an address was adopted, which included the following expressive of the sentiment of the signers with regard to the war in the Far East: "We recognize that a nation throbbing with virility and ambition like the Russian nation must have an outlet

to an ice-free seaboard; and as this, in our judgment, was the sole and guiding impulse that led Russia to build magnificent cities, roads, commercial centers and harbors on the Pacific, we feel that instead of condemnation Russia deserves the praise and gratitude of mankind for opening up new lands to commerce and civilization. Once in possession of ice-free ports, the Russian people will have found at last a natural outlet for their restless energy and will have established, together with other commercial nations, new and profitable marts in Asia. We maintain that there is less to fear from the peaceful aggression of the Russian people than there is to dread from the industrial and commercial domination of the Pacific Ocean by 500,000,000 yellow men, to whose traditions, mode of life, and thoughts we are and must remain strangers."

The commencement exercises of the Army Medical School will be held in Washington on April 5. The members of the class are now in the midst of their final examinations. Surgeon General O'Reilly has decided to hold two examinations for admission to the Medical Department before the new rules governing admission to the Department, which contemplate having graduates of the Medical School take a final examination for their commissions, go into effect. The first examination will be held April 18, and the second on May 2. There are at present twenty vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon in the Army, and thus far there have been only a few applications to take the examinations this spring. The first examination under the new regulations will occur probably in July or August, when candidates will be examined solely for admission to the Army Medical School. This examination will be as difficult as that given for license to practice medicine in the various States, but not nearly so difficult as that now given for the Army. The final examination after the end of the course at the school will be exceedingly difficult, however.

The argument of the cases of David Lewis and others of the 3d Pennsylvania Volunteers, involving the question of extra pay to officers of the Spanish War who worked during the furlough period of their regiments, occurred last week in the Court of Claims and was almost immediately followed by the rendition of judgment on Monday morning in the test case of Lewis and some other cases in favor of the claimants. The War Department took the position that the mustering officer had no right to interfere with the leave of absence granted by the Secretary of War and that an officer, who was on duty during the furlough period under the order of the mustering officer, was not legally or officially on duty and consequently in the eye of the law, was not on leave of absence. Messrs. George A. and William B. King, on behalf of the claimants, insisted that the only test of the right to the extra pay was whether the officer was engaged in military duty during the furlough period.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, indignantly denies the absurd newspaper report that he refused to respond to the toast to "The President" at the St. Patrick's Day banquet of the Irish Fellowship Club of Chicago. General Grant accepted the invitation to the banquet with the understanding that he should not be called upon for a speech, and he stated that his unwillingness to respond was due partly to the fact that Army Regulations forbid an officer to discuss the President, partly to the fact that he did not feel competent to talk about the presidential office and partly to the fact that he is no orator. The General is particularly chagrined over the implication in the reports that he was on unfriendly terms with President Roosevelt, with whom his personal relations have always been most pleasant and for whom he cherishes the highest admiration and esteem.

Pay Insp. Eustace B. Rogers, of the Navy, has been relieved from duty in charge of the naval clothing factory, and will be ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station as fleet paymaster of that station. This promotion is in recognition of the excellent work done by Pay Inspector Rogers while he was in charge of the clothing factory, and in view of the good record he has in the Navy. Pay Dir. W. W. Galt, who has been serving as paymaster of the Asiatic Station, has completed his tour of sea duty, and is returning home on the Kentucky. No assignment has yet been decided on for him. Paymaster William J. Littell, General Storekeeper at the League Island Navy Yard, has been selected as the successor of Pay Inspector Rogers, in charge of the clothing factory, and will shortly assume his new duties. No successor for him at League Island has yet been selected.

Secretary Moody recently received an urgent request from the citizens of Galveston for a visit from a number of warships. The Secretary has always been in favor of granting such requests wherever practicable, so that the people of all parts of the country may learn something of their Navy. He has therefore ordered the Atlanta, the Bancroft and two destroyers yet to be selected to proceed to Galveston for a visit when target practice at Pensacola is completed. To St. Louis early in April will be sent the Nashville and two destroyers in response to the invitation of the St. Louis Exposition officials, who are anxious to have several warships remain there throughout the exposition. This, it is feared, will not prove practicable and the ships will make the return trip down the Mississippi before the water becomes low.

Acting upon the suggestion of the Chief of Artillery, the Chief of Staff has recommended that in the future civilian candidates for appointment in the Army who, prior to their examination, express a desire to enter the Artillery Corps shall be given an examination entirely different from that of candidates who desire to enter either the Cavalry or Infantry. The plan of this examination has been prepared by the General Staff upon the recommendation of the Chief of Artillery, and will soon be promulgated in a general order. A general order showing the scope of the examination for promotion to be given officers of the Artillery Corps is also in course of preparation and will soon be published. We give a synopsis of this order elsewhere.

Col. William C. Gorgas and Major Louis A. LaGarde, of the Army Medical Department, have been selected to go with the Panama Canal Commission to the Isthmus

for the purpose of making recommendations for the sanitation of the canal zone. Each of these officers has been in Washington recently in consultation with the members of the Canal Commission. They will not take with them, at the present time, any other members of the Medical Department, but at a later date, after their plans have been perfected, a detachment of Hospital Corps men may go to Panama, and also several other officers of the Medical Department.

In the Senate, March 8, Mr. Bacon said: "I hold in my hand a speech delivered by the present Secretary of War before the Union Reading College, Manila, P.I., Dec. 17, 1893, when he was Governor of the Philippine Islands. It is entitled: 'The duty of Americans in the Philippines.' I have read it through and it is a very instructive document, made at a time when the Secretary of War was charged with a responsibility there as Governor. While there are some things in the address with which I do not entirely agree, I think it is a valuable paper for the use of the Senate, and I ask that it may be printed as a Senate document." No objection being made, the address was ordered printed.

Admiral Dewey, who paid a visit to Cuba during his recent cruise in the West Indies, was greatly impressed with conditions in the island. "I was both surprised and gratified at the situation in Cuba," he is quoted as saying. "The sugar crop this year is more than a million tons. The tobacco crop is unprecedentedly large. Excellent order prevails throughout the island. The rural guard, a fine body of men, is carefully repressing all lawlessness, and it would be hard to find anywhere a more orderly country. Havana is cleaner by far than most American cities, and great care is given to sanitation."

Bids have been opened for the construction of buildings for the accommodation of the United States Naval Hospital on the grounds of the old Naval Observatory, Twenty-third street, Washington, D.C. The location is said to be far superior to the present site for health and salubrity. It will be several years, probably, before the new hospital will be ready for occupancy, but in the meantime the old hospital can be used for its present purpose. Surgeon General Rixey is much interested in the new project and has given the subject deep consideration for several years.

Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Army Ordnance, has this week awarded the contract for the manufacture of twenty battery-commander telescopes for the use of the Field Artillery. The use of the telescope by battery commanders is an innovation in the Artillery of this country, but has been the custom in the French army for many years. The telescopes are mounted on a tripod, and are of great use in reconnoitering and in giving the range for the battery in indirect firings. Each battery of Field Artillery will be furnished with one of these telescopes.

It is possible that the olive-drab field cap, of the same shape as the blue field cap now worn, but with a bronze ornament on its front, will yet be authorized for the Army. The question of the adoption of this cap is now before Secretary Taft and there is every indication that he will approve the new head-gear. One of the greatest arguments in favor of this cap is the fact that it was devised by the officers in the field themselves, who preferred to wear a cap of this sort with their olive-drab uniforms rather than the campaign hat.

It can be announced as practically certain that Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, commander-in-chief of the Caribbean Squadron, will succeed Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers as commandant of the New York Navy Yard, when the latter retires for age next fall. The command of the New York yard is one of the most desirable shore billets in the Navy, and the friends of Rear Admiral Coghlan are greatly pleased that he is to have it.

The nomination of Rear Admiral Theodore F. Jewell to his present rank was confirmed on March 10, the same day that it was received by the Senate. It is understood that this prompt and unusual action on the nomination was by "unanimous consent." Admiral Jewell has been ordered to relieve Rear Admiral Coghlan, in command of the present Caribbean Squadron, which will go to Europe and constitute the European Squadron.

No award has yet been made for the construction of piers and quay wharves at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., bids for which were opened March 19 last. The lowest bidder on the Government plants was the firm of Norcross Brothers, but a bid offered by Mr. Beatty, based on his own plans, was still lower and Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yard and Docks, still has the matter under consideration.

The Ordnance Department does not expect the papers of the officers who were recently examined in the Philippines for detail to the Department to arrive in Washington before May 1. The papers of the officers examined in this country have all been received by the War Department, but none of them will be corrected and marked before the arrival of the papers from Manila.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has requested that the three vacancies now existing in his Corps be filled without further delay. One of these vacancies is an original vacancy, and the other two have been caused by resignation and promotion. No examination is now required for detail to the Signal Corps.

The board of officers appointed to consider the advisability of establishing veterinary hospitals at Army posts is at work on the plans for a hospital suitable for all large Cavalry and Field Artillery posts. The board will recommend that hospitals of this character be established at several of the posts.



## HOW TO IMPROVE OUR ARMY.

The marvelous enhancement in value of the enlisted man in tactics due to change in armament places upon the nation the bounden duty of taking heed to the kind of men admitted into the Army. Many will be occasions when sergeants, corporals, and even privates, unseen, unheard by any officer, must with judgment and gallantry use aright terrain, show and lead the way, strengthen the weak, confirm the faltering, and when, as they fail or succeed in these duties, victory will be lost or won.

As in future wars the issue will depend on the morale and the high training of individuals, and as these qualities cannot be imparted to mental or physical drones, snails, slugs, and sots, it is of deepest consequence that the standard for recruits be such as to shut out these classes, and that military service be given a dignity to which the vicious and worthless can not aspire.

Let us see if this now be true. Desertions for two years ending June 30, 1902, were 7,777, and dishonorable discharges were also many; in 1902 the increase in percentage of desertions over 1901 was thirty-seven. Of those seeking enlistment in fiscal year 1903, there were rejected 81.61 per cent., while there were accepted only 18.39 per cent. or 18,291 men. This same year 5,034 deserted, and 2,194 got dishonorable discharges. As much the larger part of desertions and dishonorable discharges occur in first year of service, it appears that of the 18,291 accepted in 1903, 7,228, under a higher standard, should have been rejected. In other words, of the few found fit by the existing standard, far more than one in every three proved vicious and worthless. Should not this give us pause and make us reflect? Hence come the "Mouldys," the "Bullcalfs," the "Feebles," the "Warts," the "Lousys," one of whom after being scrubbed several times by his comrades, a man of three months' service, had finally to be tried for vermin; the hobos, that shamed even Falstaff, and that still cause endless trouble and expense by trifling, stupidity, neglect of duty, spoiling property, inattention to regulations, lying, stealing, drunkenness, riot, desertion, crime.

It is clear, then, not only that the standard is too low, but that to raise it, at present rate of pay, would wholly cut off the supply of recruits. Increase of pay, therefore, is the sole remedy; and it is believed that an increase extending only to non-commissioned officers will remove the evil.

The regiment, which is the unit of efficiency as of administration, may be likened to a man: officers are brain and nerves; non-commissioned officers, vitals and skeleton; privates, muscle and flesh. A man is sound if he has strong vitals and skeleton; a regiment, if it has good non-commissioned officers; muscle and flesh are healthy, if vitals and skeleton are right; privates are good, if non-commissioned officers are efficient. These, then, being the basis of excellence, all zeal and reasonable expense must be given to their improvement.

That the pay of non-commissioned officers should bear just proportion to their heavy responsibility finds irrefutable proof in daily experience. How difficult it is to find suitable men for non-commissioned officers; how often, too, does it happen that those we select as most available, prefer to remain privates, and pray to be excused; how frequently the important place of 1st sergeant goes begging for an incumbent! The underpaid sergeant or corporal balances the light honor against the weighty duties of his office; contrasts his yoke and burden with the freedom and ease of the private; scorns the beggarly wage, or envies the luckier extra-duty man; asks to return to rank, or gives mere eye-service. His pride dies, his conscience slumbers; state of squad stirs him no more; he forgets to correct, ceases to control; and doffing irksome authority, he is hail-fellow to the private. Furthermore, lack of good men compels us to put in many places such as, were the pay never so large, would be wholly unfit.

It may be asked, how can this be,—are not our soldiers better paid, better fed, better clothed, than those of any other nation? It may be replied: But, do not the best of our laboring classes, whence non-commissioned officers should come, enjoy like advantages in still higher degree over those of any other nation? An English employer, Mr. Mosely, in "Report of the Commission of Trade Unions," speaking of our workmen, concludes, after a tour of the world, that "the true-born American is a better educated, better housed, better fed, better clothed, and more energetic man than his British brother, and infinitely more sober; he is also more capable in consequence of using his brains as well as his hands." As a consequence of the high wages, the average married man owns his own house. After traveling around the world, this English employer was "immensely impressed with the generally high standard of education of workmen in the United States."

Writing on the same subject, Mr. Frank Fagant, in the Review of Reviews, says: "The American worker spends much more on food and shelter and clothing than the worker in any other country. The common people of the country have reached a plane of living not attainable by the workers of any other land. Our national prosperity is built on the prosperous condition of the great mass of the people."

The truth is, then, that military service is beneath the level of our working classes. Is this right? May not this be an anomaly, which, besides disabling the rank and file of the Army, may also bring in its train other serious evil upon the country? In a republic, should not military service be a worthy calling for the best of its workmen and yeomanry? Compare the palmy state of the Roman republic with conditions under the Empire. Is there any work more important, should any service be more honorable, can any workers be more valuable, than the work, the service, the workers in a right army? Is not ours a right army?

But from the excellent state of our laboring classes, on which is built our wonderful prosperity and trade, can be deduced another argument that bears directly on this question. Commerce, which is blood to nations, has, in the past, been so fostered by our statesmen, defended by our soldiers and sailors, enriched by our natural resources and industry, that we are the mark for the envy if not the hatred of powerful rivals, who must needs use all means, peaceful, if they suffice, warlike, if they are necessary, to shun commercial stagnation, which is national anemia. Of this there can be no doubt: in this there may be danger. The Monroe Doctrine besides its political has assumed a vast commercial interest, and the possibility of our having to defend it has proportionately increased. Our noble undertaking in the Philippines may be prologue to nobler enterprises in Asia, where is being spread a world-banquet of trade, at which an honorable seat for us must be reserved. Already colossal, our wealth promises to exceed all that extra-

gant fancy has yet dreamed. Wars unexampled for their bloodiness and grandeur of results are possible.

So excellent, therefore, are our working classes, so surpassing our actual and prospective wealth, so great, our potential dangers, that we have best means in men, amplest in money, and are urged by strongest motives to make our small Army the model of efficiency.

Non-commissioned places must be prized and sought by good men, who will lift from the dust and clothe them with the dignity and authority indispensable in modern tactics. And first the grade of corporal, so important yet despised, worth in cash one and a half per cent. more, and in content one hundred per cent. less than that of private, has most need of betterment. The low and timid voice that has whispered, as it were, out of the ground, must be made loud and bold and be given the ring of just, decided superiority. That he may be above bonhomie, comradery with inferiors, may resist motives of popularity, may not envy the extra-duty privates; in a word, that he may be equal to his place, the corporal should have twenty-eight dollars a month.

In Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, give the sergeant thirty-one, and the 1st sergeant thirty-eight dollars. The pay of 1st sergeant might be right for regimental sergeant majors, quartermaster and commissary sergeants of cavalry and infantry, and sergeant majors, senior grade, of artillery. Many will hold that these grades are higher, have larger responsibility, and that they should carry more pay. But so onerous and many-sided are his duties, of such consequence is their proper discharge, that officers of experience often declare a good 1st sergeant is as necessary as a good captain; and certain it is, if he be lacking, best effort of best captain will fail of making a good company. The increased importance of the tactical unit in these times adds force to the argument.

Battalion and squadron sergeant majors, color sergeants of infantry and cavalry, and sergeant majors, junior grade, of artillery, should be content with thirty-three dollars. Blacksmiths, farriers, saddlers, artificers, might have twenty-five, and cooks and mechanics twenty-eight. These important grades are much underpaid and good men are hard to find.

A tailor should be allowed each company and band, with pay of twenty-five dollars. An urgent need is regimental cooks and tailors, and that competent ones may be had, they should receive sixty dollars. They should wear suitable insignia, and have sergeant's authority over company cooks and tailors. In the artillery and staff corps one of each for twelve companies might do. To instruct cooks and tailors would be their duties. Bad cooking makes dyspeptics; ill-fitting garments, laughing-stocks, from both of which the Army should be delivered.

The value of a regimental cook was well shown at Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga, where headquarters and six troops of the 5th Cavalry were stationed. One of the color sergeants, a trained cook, was made instructor; and so marked was the improvement in all messes that Colonel Hatfield and all his officers were astonished. Having full authority in kitchens, and staying a month at a time with each troop, the sergeant had scrupulous cleanliness everywhere, taught the details of good cooking, the making of various dishes, and, best of all, the economical handling of the ration. He showed how to cut meat so as to give not only better steaks and roasts, but abundant material for soups, which, seldom seen before, were daily served now of excellent taste, strength and nutriment. Bakers became proficient, and bread was all to be desired. And, while living was infinitely better, savings and troops funds grew larger than ever. A regimental tailor would doubtless prove of equal value, unless the present Quartermaster General makes great changes for the better. To those who doubt, the dejected look and ridiculous figure of a recruit in "government straight" would be potent arguments.

Returning to pay; drum majors, chief trumpeters, principal musicians might have thirty-three and band corporals twenty-five dollars. For the various non-commissioned officers of staff departments, an equitable increase should also be granted. Privates need no increase: instruction, discipline, and every interest of the Service demand that their condition be sharply inferior to that of non-commissioned officers. For the whole Army these changes would require an additional outlay for pay of \$2,909,616.

As non-commissioned places with those of cooks, tailors, artificers, etc., at present strength of the Army, are more than enough to satisfy one in four enlisted men; and as good pay would cause them to be sought by good classes of working men: the increase would give not only a corps of efficient sergeants, corporals and tradesmen, but also a body of excellent privates who would enlist with reasonable hope of promotion. The rank and file would represent the well-fed, well-clothed, well-housed, sober, honest, educated, self-respecting, middle classes; and, purged of the restless, the worthless, the vicious, would attract earnest men, who, coming to stay, would, like devoted sons, build up and preserve the efficiency of their regiments.

Money as well as morale would be saved. Desertions, dishonorable discharges, discharges without honor, discharges for disability not contracted in line of duty, make ever-recurring vacancies; bills for clothing, subsistence, transportation, and others, paid to no purpose, must again and again be met. Expense incident to courts-martial, to loss and ruin of property, to the selling of clothing, to waste of time and work in hundreds of offices, at scores of recruiting stations, on numerous drill grounds, is also enormous.

The hurt to morale can hardly be conceived, and far less described. The increase will heal these sores and cankers, and the Army will be a staff on which our statesmen, if need be, may lean with confidence in solving problems of commerce that involve the destiny of America. In a regiment of such an Army, as in a rich, well-kept vineyard, training, administration, experience, in short, all agents of development, will yield a hundred-fold. Privates, corporals, sergeants, lieutenants, captains, field and staff, will share the harvest of morale and discipline; and, like the glow and sprightliness that deck health, must follow the tone and spirit in which lives efficiency.

"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

J. C. GRESHAM, Major, 15th Cavalry.

The following words of General Fry from "Military Miscellaneous," which was published about fifteen years ago, are quite pertinent to-day: "Yet we have not been able to devise any satisfactory system of rewards in the Regular Army as a 'stimulus to enterprise.' Promotion by merit would not do. Influence is the curse of the Service. It blocks the way to military punishments and is a standing menace of any system of rewards we could adopt. It is well for the Army that the law requires

promotions to and including the grade of colonel to be made by seniority. Whether it would not be best in time of peace to carry the law of seniority still higher, especially now that we have compulsory retirement for age, is a question worthy of careful consideration."

## REUNION OF WEST POINT GRADUATES.

The sixteenth annual reunion dinner of West Point graduates living in or near Chicago was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill., on Saturday evening, March 19, and proved a most enjoyable occasion. The oldest graduate present was Gen. Milo S. Haskell, '53, who presided at the feast, though he left a sick bed to do so. Gen. Charles King, '65, was toast-master and kept the conversational ball rolling with his usual skill and wit. Responses were made informally by Grant, '71; Upham, '66; McGinness, '63; Abbot, '72; Lusk and Greene, '78; Fish, '81; Young, '87, and Stanley, '93. Several graduates came considerable distances to be present, among whom were: Barbour, '81, from Marietta, O.; Turner, '81, from Des Moines; Waters, '81, from What Cheer, Ia.; Lusk, '78, from Rock Island, and Abbot, '72, from Hillsboro, Ill.

The general jollity and pleasure was greatly enhanced by the good will and musical skill of Paddock, '77, who presided at the piano, playing accompaniments for all the old songs, and particularly for a new one entitled "West Point Forever," which he composed for the occasion, and which was pronounced a great success.

Thirty-three graduates, ranging from the class of '52 to that of '03, were present and the gathering did not break up until nearly midnight, having been the most successful since the annual dinner was established in 1889.

Besides those above mentioned as present were: Gen. Milo S. Haskell, '52, Oak Park, Ill.; Col. John R. McGinness, '63, Ordnance Dept., U.S.A.; Gen. Charles King, '65, captain, U.S.A., retired; Governor W. H. Upham, '66, ex-Governor of Wisconsin; Gen. F. D. Grant, '71, commanding Department of the Lakes; Col. R. T. Yeatman, '72, lieutenant colonel, 27th U.S. Inf.; Mr. William Abbot, '72, Hillsboro, Ill.; Col. William H. Miller, '72, U.S. quartermaster, Chicago; Mr. H. G. Otis, '74, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Mr. C. L. Hammond, '76, Chicago; Lieut. J. V. S. Paddock, '77, U.S.A., retired, Chicago; Major James L. Lusk, '78, U.S.A., Engineer, Rock Island; Capt. L. D. Greene, '78, U.S.A., retired, Chicago; Major Charles McClure, '79, U.S. recruiting officer, Chicago; Major Hunter Liggett, '79, Adjutant General's Department, Chicago; Mr. Charles S. Burt, '80, Chicago; Mr. J. H. Waters, '81, What Cheer, Ia.; Capt. J. L. Barbour, '81, U.S.A., retired, Marietta, O.; Mr. Williston Fish, '81, Chicago; Major R. B. Turner, '81, U.S. quartermaster, Des Moines, Ia.; Capt. T. W. Griffith, '83, 27th U.S. Inf., Fort Sheridan; Capt. L. G. Berry, '86, U.S. Artillery, Fort Sheridan; Capt. William Weigel, '87, quartermaster, Fort Sheridan; Col. E. C. Young, '87, 1st Illinois Cavalry, Chicago; Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, '87, U.S. Pay Department, Chicago; Capt. F. H. Albright, '87, 25th U.S. Inf., La Fayette, Ind.; Capt. J. T. Moore, '92, 27th U.S. Inf., Fort Sheridan; Capt. M. E. Saville, '93, 27th U.S. Inf., Fort Sheridan; Capt. D. S. Stanley, '95, U.S.A., Chicago; Lieut. G. T. Perkins, 1900, U.S. Art., Fort Sheridan; Lieut. L. J. Frohwitter, 1900, U.S. Art., Fort Sheridan; Lieut. E. J. Moran, '02, 27th U.S. Inf., Fort Sheridan; Lieut. George W. Cochen, '03, U.S. Art., Fort Sheridan. Among those who expected to attend the dinner, but who at the last moment were prevented, were Gen. Wm. Schoy-Smith, '53; Col. A. L. Wagner, '75; Col. F. P. Blair, '77, and Mr. A. M. Ogle, '79, Indianapolis.

## TRUTH ABOUT THE OHIO GUARD.

Springfield, Ohio, March 21, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your paragraph on page 749, your paper, regarding recent mob in this city is no doubt based on newspaper telegrams which were designed to throw blame on Companies B and E of my battalion.

Here are the facts. All the afternoon preceding the lynching the town was full of threats. The sheriff, however, could not believe that there would be anything but talk. At 7 o'clock in the evening he still could not believe there could be such a thing as a mob. According to the Ohio code I was the officer to whom orders for military assistance should be addressed. I had placed myself in communication with the authorities and was also in communication with my captains.

I received my orders to assemble my two local companies and to proceed to the jail to disperse the crowd at 9.33 p. m., said orders being sent to me by a district messenger boy. This order was given at once to Captains Bradbury and Bell. The mob broke into the jail at 10.53 p. m. Our companies are composed of artisans, and to assemble them any night between 7.30 p. m. and 12 midnight, will require fully three hours. No man refused his call, everybody did their utmost, but it is absolutely impossible to notify and assemble the men in an hour and a half. At the time of the lynching we had only twenty men in the armories of both companies.

The next night we were again called and with everybody doing his utmost it required three hours to assemble thirty men. The local companies that night stopped the mob and prevented a riot, which was bent on wholesale burning.

It should be remembered that a National Guard company is not a fire department; that the men live in all parts of the city; that at the time we were called the men are down town at no definite place, and the work of locating them, notifying them and assembling them is necessarily slow, even when telephone and carriages are used, as they were in this case.

Every officer and man responded to his duty. The success of the mob was due to the fact that the militia were called at least four or five hours too late; and this because of an error in judgment on the part of the sheriff. Hundreds of others, however, held the same opinion as the sheriff, only to be mistaken.

It is the old story of civil authorities delaying until a mob is actually at work before calling the militia; and the old story of blaming the guard when called too late to get together. I submit a clipping from the Democrat of this city:

"Mayor Rowles, on being asked to-day if it was true that the home militia, Companies B and E, 3d Ohio, refused to respond when called upon last Monday night, said that that was a mistake. The Mayor added: 'When I gave the commanding officer his orders he said it was difficult to get his men together quickly at that hour of the night, but he would do his utmost.'"

THOMAS J. KIRKPATRICK,  
Major of Infantry, 3d Regiment, O.N.G.



The U.S. Mayflower, Lieutenant Commander Gleaves, returned to Washington, D.C., March 18, from the West Indies, having on board Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Taylor and other members of the General Board of the Navy, and Assistant Secretary Loomis, of the State Department. The trip lasted twenty-three days. The principal object of this voyage was to enable the members of the General Board to see for themselves what progress had been made by the Navy in the maneuvers, as compared with those of last year. The board also was anxious to see how the naval works at Guantanamo were proceeding, and particularly to ascertain the possibilities of Bahia Honda as a coaling station. The fleet was found to be in excellent condition, and it is probable that the board will officially give its approval to the records of Admirals Barker and Coghlan. Guantanamo is declared to be an almost perfect naval base, and the work will be pushed at that point so as to put the Navy in possession of what it has long desired, a big drydock in Southern waters. It was found that in Guantanamo Bay and on the naval station grounds there already exists a natural depression of the coral rock that with little work will become a splendid drydock. Not so much could be said for Bahia Honda. The Mayflower did not venture to risk entering the harbor, and the board was obliged to use the Eagle, which was there making surveys, to reach the port. It was apparent that it will require a large expenditure for harbor improvements to make the place available as a naval station, so it is probable that the project will be dropped.

A tacit agreement has been reached by the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to endeavor to prevail upon the President to withdraw the nomination of Col. A. L. Mills to be a brigadier general. The committee has made a favorable report on all the other Army nominations which have been held back pending the settlement of the case of Gen. Leonard Wood, but no action has been or probably will be taken on the nomination of Colonel Mills. The members of the committee, in discussing this matter privately, say most positively that the opposition to the nomination of Colonel Mills is not in any manner personal, but entirely due to the principle involved, which they think is a bad one for the Service and one which should be condemned at this time by Congress. It is not believed that the Senate Committee will go so far as to write to the President formally requesting that the nomination be withdrawn, but it is understood that several of the most prominent members of the committee will talk with the President personally relative to the matter in the hope that the nomination will either be withdrawn or allowed to lapse. Of course it may be that the President will positively decline to act in accordance with the wishes of the committee in the matter, and will fight the matter out. In such an event it is possible that he could obtain confirmation even against the wishes of the Military Affairs Committee. The situation is an interesting one, and one that is likely to cause considerable discussion in Army circles.

At the suggestion of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War has instructed Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, U.S.A., colonel commanding the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, to turn over to officers designated by the Spanish Government the ordnance remaining in the fortifications of Porto Rico after the Spanish evacuation of the island. The Treaty of Paris stipulated that the Government of Spain should retain possession of all movable articles in the fortifications, and the United States Government has decided that this provision includes guns regularly and permanently mounted, although it first contended that they could not fairly be regarded as movable. The money value of the ordnance in question is not large, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., having appraised the entire lot at about \$50,000. That was on the basis of actual utility, but some of the guns are undoubtedly interesting relics of bygone methods of gun construction and may fetch a good sum. The agents of the Spanish Government appointed to take charge of the property have already sailed from Spain for Porto Rico. It is not known whether they propose to pack up the guns and ship them to Spain or whether they will offer them for sale to the highest bidder in Porto Rico.

The British submarine boat A1 was hit off the Nab Lightship, Portsmouth, England, March 18, by the steamer Berwick Castle, and sank in fifteen fathoms of water with eleven men on board. Wrecking boats and divers were at once despatched to the scene of disaster. It is assumed that the boat was struck by the Donald Currie liner Berwick Castle, which passed over her as she lay below the surface and struck the submarine's conning tower and heeled the boat over. Divers report that the wrecked submarine had a hole in her side and was full of water. They found her lying on the port side, right in the fair way where vessels pass. The divers were not able to get inside the boat, but in order to make sure whether by a miracle any living person was cooped up inside it, they worked all around its hull, tapping the steel shell in various places. To these calls, however, there came no answering signal. No hope was felt that any of the unfortunate officers and crew could have lived, but it is pointed out that men can live for three days in a submarine, provided the boat remains intact and that she is not overturned so that her gasoline tank gets loose, permitting the fluid to escape and suffocate the crew. This submarine was considered the best in the torpedo flotilla, although it had not been working satisfactorily in the maneuvers off Portsmouth. The equipment and mechanism of this boat have been kept a close secret by the Admiralty.

The April World's Work is a special war number giving a world wide view of the Russo-Japanese conflict. Japan's case is authoritatively stated by His Excellency K. Takahira, the Japanese Minister to the United States. A study of the Minister in war time is presented by Isaac F. Marcossou. Henry Norman, traveler and member of Parliament, contributes a comprehensive article "The War and After" showing how England is involved in the war and giving interesting views on the probable results. "The Cost of the War to Russia and Japan" is explained by Frank A. Vanderlip, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. "The Rise of Modern Japan" by Jihel Hashiguchi, tells the story of a wonderful national development. Gen. Francis V. Greene writes of "The Genius of Russia" and Alexander Tison, formerly of the faculty of the Imperial University of Tokio, tells of "The Genius of Japan." "Will Japan

or Russia Win?" is answered by General Nelson A. Miles, Joseph Wheeler and Daniel E. Sickles. "The Cause of the War" is explained by John Ford. In "Stories of Russian and Japanese Soldiers" William Thorp gives an intimate picture of the troops now in the field. A Japanese naval officer explains "Japan's Naval Training." Charles W. Stewart, a classmate, tells entertaining stories of "Rear Admiral Uriu as an Annapolis Cadet." In "The Rebound on Russia" Gilson Willets shows how the war affects all Russian classes. Frederick James Gregg interprets "The Danger of the War to Europe," while Capt. Edwin Winthrop Dayton tells "What Russia Fights For." The portraits include John Hay, Admiral Alexieff, Rear Admiral John C. Walker, K. Takahira and Dr. Manuel Amador, and there are over sixty pictures and maps.

In a letter to the chairman of the House Naval Committee dated March 21, Secretary Moody presented without recommendation the facts affecting the question of passing H.R. 12273 to restore to the Service certain midshipmen dismissed for hazing under the law which makes this course compulsory. He says: "The Department considers that its duty in cases of this character is to obey the law as it stands, and that Congress is the proper authority to determine whether, in any given cases, exceptions should be made to the operation of statute." The hazing consisted in compelling the frequent repetition of legitimate gymnastic exercises not unusual at the academy. "They were performed under compulsion and for the purpose of inflicting punishment. There was no right on the part of the accused to inflict any punishment whatever for a violation of discipline, as punishment can be inflicted only by order of the Superintendent. Each of the accused was an officer in the corps of midshipmen, and it was his duty to take notice of breaches of discipline and report them instead of inflicting punishment for them." The Academic Board, as we have already stated, regard the return of these young men to the academy as a blow to discipline which ought not to be permitted, though the punishment decreed by Congress is out of all proportion to the gravity of the offense.

The Court of Claims declines to allow the claim of Naval Constr. Robert Stocker for services as an expert in examining a steamer to be chartered by the Quartermaster General of the Army. The court says: "There can not reasonably be such line of demarcation between the duties of officers of the Navy and of the Army as the argument in the present case would imply. The Army and Navy constitute the military forces of the Government, and their duties are to co-operate when necessity or emergency demands it; and for this purpose they are a unit, under the authority of one commander-in-chief. The services performed by the claimant for which he seeks extra or special compensation were but the duties required of him by his office. He was specially detailed by his superior officer to perform them. It is not material that the detail was made at the request of the War Department, for both War and Navy Departments represent the common authority of each. The service performed for which extra compensation is sought being, as we believe, identical with such as pertained to the office held by claimant, it is clear that by the provision of Section 1765, Revised Statutes, he is prohibited from receiving such compensation."

It is due to a complete understanding of the question at issue that the statement of Senator Proctor before the Senate concerning General Ainsworth's service in the Army should be more fully elaborated. Senator Proctor said: "At the time (1879) that General Ainsworth was made a captain in the Medical Department, Lieut. General Young was a captain, General Chaffee was a captain, General MacArthur was a captain, and General Bates, second in rank in the list of major generals, was also a captain," etc. The facts are that in 1879, when General Ainsworth was made a captain, General Young had to his credit seventeen years of active service, four of which had been spent in the field during the Civil War. The same can be said of General Chaffee and of General MacArthur and General Bates. A complete statement concerning General Ainsworth relating to the officers of the Medical Department would have been that had he remained in the Medical Department he would now be a lieutenant colonel. The five men in service of his date, viz: Harvard, Hoff, Adair, Moseley and Maus, have seen constant active service and in several instances have distinguished themselves in the field during the service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

The mother of a one time private writes us saying: "I was so glad to read the letter signed 'Army Officer' in reply to the earlier one written by Evelyn Baker Dodd. I for one was sorry for the disappointment and disgust her letter must have created among the many officers off on foreign service who wait for the arrival of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as they would for a visit from a friend. If E.B.D. knew anything of the life of an enlisted man, either now or before the Spanish War, or if she even read the magazines (Outing for March, 'Athletics in the Army'), she might think differently. She should have been at Montauk Point in 1898 to see what lack of training cost our poor lads. Does she from choice employ 'greenhorns' in her domestic service, or a novice instead of a trained nurse? Let her go to an Army post and study the youngster who has won his commission through his service in the Spanish War; let her ask him if he appreciates his 'school.' I know whereof I write, and if a man or an officer does not want to get ahead, he will soon find there are others who do, and out he goes. There is only one real danger I fear. It would be a pity to lose one 'reg'lar fittin' man' because he did not know his lesson."

The memorandum of Gen. J. P. Story, Chief of Artillery, relative to the best records made by disappearing and non-disappearing gun carriages which was printed in our issue of March 19, has created considerable comment in the Service. It was not appreciated that the difference in the scores made by the two types of carriages has been so greatly in favor of the disappearing carriage. General Story, under date of March 10, wrote a letter to Capt. H. E. Cloke, Art. Corps, at Fort Baker, Cal., in which he says: "At the request of the Chief of Ordnance I had occasion to look up the records of target practice to ascertain the best official records for accuracy and rapidity of fire with the heavy caliber guns mounted on disappearing and non-disappearing carriages. I am gratified to inform you that you hold

both records, and I now wish to compliment you on your deserved success."

The advantages of discipline were never better exemplified than on March 20 when the American liner New York, while off Hurst Castle and making her way into Southampton during a dense fog, crashed into the British troopship Assaye, tearing a great gap in the latter from deck to water line. The crew of the troop ship at once closed the watertight doors and lowered the boats. Meanwhile the troops were assembled on deck and the women and children were placed aft. The troops, it is said, fell into their places on the sounding of the assembly, as if on parade, each man marching to his post and calmly awaiting orders. But for the promptitude with which the watertight doors of the transport were brought into use she must have sunk. There was no panic on the New York either, owing to the excellent discipline of her crew. Both vessels, badly damaged, proceeded slowly to Southampton for repairs.

The following letter received by the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department from Capt. R. B. Bradford, commanding the Illinois, is self-explanatory: "Navy Yard, New York, March 20, 1904. Sir: It may be interesting to the bureau to learn that the Illinois, when approaching New York in a snow storm on the 15th instant, opened up communications by means of the wireless, with the naval wireless station on the Highlands of Navesink, transmitting her position several times, reporting to the commandant at the navy yard, receiving instructions from him, acknowledged their receipt and transmitted the necessary services required for proceeding from Tompkinsville to the navy yard previous to entering the Gedney channel."

The revenue cutter Mohawk, built at the yards of the William R. Trigg Company, of Richmond, Va., was towed to Baltimore last week for installation of battery and general completion previous to going into commission for sea service. The revenue cutter Windom was detailed to accompany the Mohawk. The Treasury Department has not fully determined where the Mohawk is to be stationed, but it is believed that her destination will be either in the West Indies or on the northern circuit with headquarters at Seattle, Wash. The appointments of the Mohawk reflect much credit upon the designers of hull and machinery, and also upon the constructing contractors.

A correspondent says: "On page 755 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 19 is a list of officers to be promoted and retired, in which I notice the name of Col. C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers. Colonel Raymond's name should appear among those who had war service prior to April 9, 1865. Although he graduated in 1865, he served during his furlough in 1863 as a 2d lieutenant of Artillery on the general staff of Gen. Darius Couch, U.S.A., in the Gettysburg campaign. This is not shown in the Army Register, but should be, as it was a part of his service in the Regular Army. Colonel Raymond did not serve as a cadet, but as a commissioned officer."

Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, 3d Regiment, Ohio National Guard, in a letter which is published in another column, gives a clear statement of the facts relating to the conduct of the men of his command during the recent lynching riot in the city of Springfield. It is evident from what he says that the newspaper reports concerning his command were incorrect and that the troops concerned were not at fault in any respect. Major Kirkpatrick's communication contains certain remarks upon the relative duties of the National Guard and the civil authorities of towns and counties which are entitled to general attention.

There is no probability that the three officers of the Army sentenced to dismissal, whose cases are now before the War Department, will obtain a mitigation of their respective sentences. These officers are Lieut. Frank Pratt, 1st Inf., Lieut. F. W. Mills, jr., 7th Inf., and Lieut. A. G. Sharpley, 12th Cav. The three cases will go to the President from the War Department with recommendations that the sentences of dismissal in each case be approved.

We publish elsewhere in this issue the list of officers of the Army confirmed by the Senate on March 22, consequent upon the elevation of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood to be major general. These confirmations have all been held up since Nov. 10, 1903, awaiting the disposition of Wood's nomination. There are 170 of them in all, and they include the names of 19 colonels appointed brigadier generals and retired, and two on the active list.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army will adopt a new kind of pillow and mattress for the Army. Samples of these are now being made upon specifications prepared in the War Department, and they will soon be given an actual test. The pillows and mattresses will be made of soft felt instead of cotton as at the present time. It is believed they will be more durable and more sanitary than those now in use.

Of the 21,154 Mausers and other rifles captured from the Spanish in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, and referred to elsewhere, 18,220 were sold to Francis Bannerman, a dealer; 2,296 were sold to various other dealers; 422 were sold to 110 relic buyers, and 902 were broken up, except three which are stored at the Springfield Arsenal.

Lieut. David F. Sellers, U.S.N., on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, will be given command of the torpedo boat destroyer MacDonough which will be attached to the second torpedo flotilla. The change in command will take place in July, when the cruise of Lieutenant Bookwalter, now in command, will expire.

At the request of Colonel Gorgas, of the Army Medical Department, Capt. C. E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers, will accompany the Panama Canal Commission to the Isthmus to assist in preparing plans for the sanitation of Panama.

The Army transport Kilpatrick, now at Manila, will return to the United States via the Suez Canal.



## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Further particulars of the engagement between American troops and the Moros of the Cottabato district of the Island of Mindanao state that on March 7 detachments of the 17th and 23d Infantry, Troop B, of the 14th Cavalry, and Gately's battery, in all 450 strong, under command of Gen. Leonard Wood, attacked and captured the cotta (fort), which was held by the Datto Ali, who resists the Anti-Slavery law. His defensive works were destroyed and their abandonment forced by the accurate fire of the battery. Two thousand Moros made their retreat, with a loss of 100. The Americans sustained no losses. Twenty-four cannon, forty-six lantakas (native artillery) and a large quantity of ammunition were captured and the fortifications reduced. Major Charles M. Truitt, 23d U.S. Inf., and Capt. Frank R. McCoy, aide de campe to General Wood, pursued and captured the Datto Lybangun and dispersed his followers.

At the trial in Manila, March 19, of General Lukban, the former insurgent commander in the Island of Samar on charges of inciting rebellion against the United States, the public prosecutor denounced the offense as one not against the American Government, but against the barefooted people who were Lukban's dupes. Dr. Gomez, charged, as head of the Nationalist party, with conspiring to overthrow the United States Government on the islands, has begun his defense after a prosecution lasting four months. Seventy-five witnesses were examined to show that Gomez had had a hand in every disturbance and act of sedition for the past year. The Government may hereafter prove that Gomez was dismissed as an officer of the Spanish army for abandoning his post in order to return to the Philippines for the purpose of effecting the conspiracy.

Manila despatches of March 20 state that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., reports that the allied dattos in the Island of Jolo drove the recalcitrant datto, Pangliman Hassan, the last of the hostile Moro leaders, from the place where he had been hiding since his recent defeat, near Siet Lake. One of the dattos killed two of Hassan's sons. Major Hugh L. Scott, 14th U.S. Cav., surrounded Hassan on a mountain March 11 and Hassan was killed. He was an irreconcilable, and was the promoter of the troubles in the Island of Jolo. His death will leave the island pacified, no trouble being anticipated from the other leaders.

A Manila despatch of March 21 says that a surveying party was attacked by ladrones on March 20, ten miles north of Colombia. A. S. Perkins, who was in charge of the party, was wounded in the battle, and one private of the constabulary was killed and another wounded.

Chief Justice J. P. Don Cayetano Arellano will be presented the degree of Doctor of Laws at the commencement exercises of the Yale University, if he is present at the exercises. Chief Justice Arellano is among those who were appointed to represent the Philippine Islands at the St. Louis Exposition.

An officer of the Army writes from the Island of Mindanao: "We have been here two months, and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is about the only thing I have to look forward to. We receive mail about twice a month, and are twenty-three miles from the post office at Iligan. With the exception of three days, the latter part of December, it has rained hard some part of every day since our arrival. It is, however, delightfully cool. Two blankets are none too many to sleep under every night. One week ago to-day we had a fight across Lake Lanao and had Lieut. C. A. Flake, 22d Inf., killed; Lieut. W. E. Roberts and a private of Company A wounded. Lieutenant Roberts and the soldier are doing very well. The marching on the cottas (forts) reminded me of some of my marches while in General Lawton's two expeditions in 1899, over rice fields covered with water and mud over knee deep. The camp is being built up by Filipino and Moro labor. We have six companies quartered now and barracks almost complete for two more companies. The officers' quarters are also coming along very well. We will probably be out of tents in about a month. To-day we are having a field day. They are pretty much all field days here. A number of the Moros leave this lake district to-day, I believe, for the United States to be at the St. Louis Exposition."

Capt. Edward L. Munson, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Acting Commissioner of Public Health for the Philippine Islands, in his report for the month of October, 1903, states that of a total of 1,279 deaths in the city of Manila during the month named, 654, or 51.8 per cent., were of persons less than one year old, and he cites the fact to illustrate the ignorance of the poorer classes of the natives regarding the care of children. He says that the rate of mortality among the Filipinos during the month was nearly five times greater and among the Chinese nearly two and one-half times greater than the death rate among the combined American, Spanish, and other European population of Manila. These figures show the influence of the greater attention paid to matters of sanitation by the latter class of the population. The Filipinos cannot, however, be held entirely responsible for the less favorable sanitary showing made by them, since they largely include the poorer classes of the population, which are financially unable to provide themselves with sanitary conveniences and to live in good hygienic circumstances.

In an interesting article on the need of fortified military and naval bases in the Philippines, the Manila Times says: "Affairs in the East at the present time should serve to emphasize anew the importance of a proper naval base in the Philippines. As matters now stand, a war with any great nation would make the Philippines a positive weakness on the part of the United States instead of a strength. The navy of the United States would have but little greater advantage on the defensive in the Philippines than operating on the open sea. In addition to the new naval base planned for Subig Bay, the proper fortification of Manila would appear to be fully as indispensable. At the present time an attacking fleet would have to be overcome by main strength and awkwardness even to protect the city of Manila. This archipelago was Spain's greatest weakness for the reason that it lacked proper fortifications and naval bases. Coast defenses have only been suggested to Congress and but little has been done to improve the time that might have been properly utilized since American occupation in the way of preparing for the emergencies of a great war."

An officer of the Army writing from the Island of Mindanao gives the following account of the murder of Private Schooler of the 23d U.S. Infantry by Moros near Camp Vicars in January. "As nearly as I can ascertain, Schooler and another enlisted man were on herd guard and had driven away some Moros who were

picking bullets out of the target butts. The other guard left, taking the herd, but Schooler remained behind and unsaddled in order to dry his blanket which had got wet the day before. As he was spreading his blanket on the ground a Moro jumped out of the grass and stabbed him once on the left elbow and twice in the stomach. The Moro fled, but Schooler managed to mount his horse bareback and ride to the guardhouse. The surgeons operated on him at once, discovering sixteen cuts in his intestines. The wounds healed rapidly and it was thought Schooler would recover, but blood poisoning developed and he died a few days later. The attack by the Moro was entirely unprovoked, and Schooler admitted that the affair was due entirely to his own carelessness. Acts of treachery on the part of the Moros are frequent. A few days before the murder of Schooler Sergeant Cottingham of the same regiment while hunting was stabbed and his rifle taken from him near Camp Vicars. The officer quoted above adds that four companies of the 23d Infantry have been out on extensive hikes in quest of slave dealers, thieves, carabao stealers and deserters from the Philippine Constabulary. "We want the caraboes of the deserters more than we want the man," the officer adds.

Manila advices state that the Sultan of Sulu has accepted the abrogation of the Bates treaty, according to reports received from Major General Wood, now campaigning in Jolo. The Sultan had evidently expected this action on the part of the United States as a result of the hostilities which began last fall.

The Secretary of War has recommended to the President that Gen. Servillano Aquino, an insurgent Filipino officer, tried and convicted in the Philippines on a charge of having given an order for the shooting of American prisoners, be pardoned, the Government being satisfied with his story that the prisoners were shot by a subordinate without his authority or consent. When the insurrection broke up Aquino surrendered to the authorities notwithstanding the fact that he knew he was to be tried for the killing of the prisoners. Gen. F. D. Grant was president of the military court that tried and convicted him. The verdict was approved by General MacArthur and Aquino was sentenced to life imprisonment. Newly discovered evidence indicated that Aquino's account was true and petitions were sent to the Philippine Commission and the President for his pardon. General Grant himself joined in the petition. Judge Magoon, law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, expresses strong doubt of the justice of the conviction and Secretary Taft, in a memorandum to the President, says: "I am bound to say that I concur with Judge Magoon and therefore recommend to the President that Aquino, who has now been confined for three years, receive a full pardon."

As a result of a conference among the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, the Quartermaster General and the Paymaster General of the Army, Governor Wright of the Philippine Islands has been instructed to sell at a fair price the ice plant built at Manila by the United States Government. The appraised value of the plant is \$1,000,000 gold.

Captain DeWitt and Lieutenant Pitney of the Philippine Constabulary with a detachment of constabulary encountered Macario Sakay, president of the so-called Filipino republic, and a band of armed followers in northern Luzon on March 22, and in the fight that followed Sakay and fifteen of his band were killed and the others captured. There were no casualties among the constabulary.

## GOOD WORK APPRECIATED.

It is pleasant to know that the excellent work done by Capt. William M. Folger, U.S.N., while in charge of the Third Lighthouse District, has been fully appreciated by the representatives of the merchant marine, who have been so much benefited by it. When Captain Folger's orders to command the Philippine Squadron compelled him to relinquish duty on Staten Island, representatives of the principal transatlantic steamship lines met and on the motion of Gustav H. Schwab, of the North German Lloyd, passed this resolution: "Resolved, that the transatlantic steamship lines in meeting assembled hereby express their deep sense of gratitude to Capt. William M. Folger, U.S.N., for the distinguished services rendered by him to the shipping interests of the port of New York and to its commerce by the unremitting care and constant attention that he has devoted towards the continued improvement, extension, and perfection of the aids to navigation in this port, thereby not only materially reducing danger to shipping, but insuring these interests against delay and uncertainty in the navigation of the channels of the lower bay." These signatures were subscribed to the resolution: Wilson Line and Phoenix Line, Sanderson & Son; Hamburg-American Line, Emil L. Bous; Allan State Line, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Holland-American Line, J. R. Wiersma; Anchor Line, Henderson Bros.; American Line, Red Star Line, J. A. Wright; Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, O. R. Cauchois; Cunard Line, Vernon H. Brown; Atlantic Transport Line, John H. Thomas; La Veloce, Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co.; North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co.; White Star Line, John Lee; Navigazione Generale Italiana, Hirsfeldtmann & Co.

Speaking of Captain Folger and his work, Mr. Schwab said: "He has done more than any one else to increase the safety of navigation in New York harbor. He has caused the electric buoys which marked Gedney's Channel to be removed, and has substituted gas buoys with far more efficient and satisfactory results. Another good thing he has done has been the substitution of buoys of practical shape for the old can and nun buoys, anchoring larger ones along those points where, in hazy weather, the old buoys were indistinguishable. The marked advantage of the new style buoys is that they are not displaced by ice, whereas the old ones were often carried to sea in shoals. Now when the ice floats down upon the buoys it passes over them without either damaging or displacing them. The plan Captain Folger has formulated for lighting the new Ambrose Channel, which has been adopted by the Lighthouse Board, will, when it shall have been carried out, render this new waterway into New York as safe and easy for navigation as a channel could possibly be made. Speaking for the steamship lines of this city, I would say that we have found Captain Folger always most willing and ready to do everything in his power to improve navigation in this harbor. I have no hesitation in saying that the shipping of this port owes a great debt of gratitude to Captain Folger. We heartily wish him every success in the important command he now assumes." Captain Folger started last week for Vancouver, en route to his new station, his successor, Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie having reported. Before becoming inspector of the Third District, Cap-

tain Mackenzie was captain of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. He is an efficient officer who will render a good account of himself.

## NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The second session of the Naval Medical School which closed March 21 began on the first of October, 1903. The exercises consisted of an invocation by Bishop Satterlee, addresses by Professor King of Columbia University, Secretary Moody and Surgeon General Rixey, the presentation of diplomas and music at intervals.

The next session will open October 1, 1904, and it is expected will continue for six months. Owing to the urgent need of medical officers in the Service it has been impossible to retain them under instruction for more than five months this session. This has necessitated hard work in order to get over the ground which it was deemed necessary should be covered by the instruction. The hours of study have been from 9 o'clock until 4:30 with an interim of half an hour at noon for luncheon every working day. None of the student-officers comprising the class have ever yet been to sea in the Naval Service. Among the number are three who served throughout the Spanish War with the Army Medical Service. It is the intention that all newly appointed medical officers shall receive the thorough training which the Naval Medical School affords them before they are sent to sea, and when the requirements of the Service will permit of it the doors of the school will be open to the older medical officers who have not had the advantage of this training, who may desire to take the entire course or to pursue special lines of study.

It is the policy of the Department to encourage investigation to the utmost, and all who desire to continue work of that kind, and indeed, they are expected to do it, are furnished with everything needed to carry it on after they leave the school.

While the printed list of graduates on the program indicates their military status as they are arranged in the order in which they entered the Navy, their diplomas were handed to them in the order of their merit as determined by the closing examinations at the Naval Medical School. One member of the class, namely, Asst. Surg. James Miller, jr., who has been ill for several weeks, could not be examined, but his standing in the class will be made a matter of record as soon as he recovers sufficiently to undergo examination.

The faculty, with the branches taught by each, is: Med. Dir. R. A. Marmion, U.S.N., president; Med. Dir. John W. Ross, U.S.N., medical diseases and tropical medicine; Med. Dir. John C. Boyd, U.S.N., duties of naval medical officers; Surg. H. G. Beyer, U.S.N., hygiene; Surg. C. F. Stokes, U.S.N., military and operative surgery; Surg. E. R. Stitt, U.S.N., bacteriology and chemistry; P. A. Surg. T. D. Myers, retired, ophthalmology; Lieut. D. L. Wilson, retired, signals, physical drill, tactics, sword, etc.; E. P. Hanna, solicitor of the Navy Department, naval law. Following is a list of graduates: J. P. De Bruler, Ind.; R. E. Riggs, S.C.; F. W. S. Dean, S.C.; R. L. Sutton, Mo.; B. H. Dorsey, Md.; C. F. Ely, Pa.; J. R. Dykes, Ga.; A. J. Geiger, Mich.; W. W. Verner, Pa.; Otto Kohlhaase, S. D.; P. S. Rossiter, Md.; W. H. Rennie, Pa.; W. S. Hoen, Va.; W. B. Smith, Ala.; C. C. Grieve, Mich.; J. D. Manchester, Wis.; P. T. Dessez, D.C.; J. S. Woodward, Md.; J. A. Randall, Ga.; C. E. Ryder, Mass.; A. D. McLean, Mich.; H. L. Brown, D.C.; S. L. Scott, Va.; T. N. Pease, N.Y.; F. G. Abeken, Mo.; W. S. Pugh, jr., Penn.; J. Miller, Jr., Mass.; E. C. Taylor, N.Y.; F. E. Campbell, N.H.; J. E. Gill, Ill.; I. S. K. Reeves, D.C.

## MAJOR LOUIS A. CRAIG, U.S. ARMY.

The death of Major Louis A. Craig, retired, which occurred in New York city March 22, brings genuine and lasting sorrow to a very large circle of Army friends, whose sincere sympathy goes out in fullest measure to the bereaved family. Colonel Craig was born in Missouri, and was brought up amid the stirring scenes of the border warfare of the great Rebellion. He was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy from the same State, being probably the first appointment recommended by Mr. Stanton from a Southern State after the close of the war. The experience of young Craig's personal visit to Washington and his interview with the great War Secretary was one of intense dramatic interest.

After his graduation from the Academy in 1874 Lieutenant Craig was assigned to the 9th Infantry, but in the following year he was transferred to the 6th Cavalry, with which regiment he was identified for twenty-six years, during most of his subsequent active service. As such he was a regimental comrade of such sterling soldiers as Oakes, Carr, Chaffee, Arnold, Biddle, Tupper, Rafferty, Wallace, Carter, Kramer, Kendall, West, and others of the old Arizona days. As with other meritorious soldiers of our Army, the groundwork of his military career was laid amidst the severe hardships and often unappreciated field service against the Apaches, than whom—on his native heath—there is probably no better irregular soldier in the world. The story of the hopes and disappointments, trials and hardships, joys and sorrows of those fifteen long years of the 6th Cavalry in Arizona and New Mexico has not yet been fully told.

Lieutenant Craig received his promotion to a 1st lieutenancy in 1879, and was adjutant of the regiment from 1883 to 1884, and again from 1886 to 1890. As such, his sunny disposition and power for harmony, no less than his efficiency as an administrator and ability as a Cavalry officer, endeared him to all. To young officers first joining Lieutenant Craig was especially kind and helpful, and the hearts of many Cavalrymen will continue warm with affection as they recall the cordial reception with which they were met on reporting for duty at some faraway frontier post. In 1890 Lieutenant Craig, soon to be captain Craig, was detailed as senior instructor in Cavalry at the Military Academy, and as such, his sterling qualities and attractive personality became known to hundreds of cadets now officers of the Army. Under Captain Craig's intelligent direction many advantageous changes were instituted in the riding curriculum, and the status of the West Point Cavalry detachment was put on a much higher plane.

Upon his relief from this duty and immediately preceding the Spanish War, Captain Craig was stationed at Fort Myer, Va., and early in 1898 was appointed major and A.A.G., U.S.V., serving on the staff of Major Gen. J. H. Wilson at Chickamauga, at Charleston, S.C., and in Porto Rico. In the latter island he was present at the bombardment of Commo, and at the engagement on the San Juan road, north of Commo. He was subsequently A.G. of the 1st Div., 4th A.C., at Huntville, Alabama. In 1899 he was made colonel of the 32d U.S. Vols., which



he organized at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and spent nearly all of the next two years with his regiment in exacting and valuable service in the Philippines. He was promoted to be major, 15th Cavalry, in February, 1901, and was mustered out of the Volunteer Service in the following May. His Philippine service had very seriously affected his health so that after his return to the United States, he completely broke down physically and was retired from active service for disability in March, 1903. Colonel Craig leaves a widow, the daughter of the late Doctor Malin of Weston, Missouri, and three children, Lieut. Malin Craig, 5th Cavalry, now a student at the General Service and Staff College; Mrs. Helen M. Stout, wife of Lieut. Harry H. Stout, late of the Ordnance Department, and now residing in California, and Louis Craig, jr., a promising type of the younger generation. To the bereaved family the deep sympathy of Colonel Craig's old comrades is tendered with a full heart.

The funeral services took place at Arlington Cemetery on March 25. Among the pall-bearers were Colonel Wallace, Captain Hutcheson, Major Kendall, Captain Gallagher, Captain Rhodes, and others of Colonel Craig's old regiment, the 6th Cavalry.

#### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

"An event of great interest of the past week," writes our West Point correspondent, "was the official announcement on Friday evening, March 18, of the engagement of Lieut. Charles M. Wesson, 8th Cav., and Miss Anne Davis, daughter of Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General, of Washington, D.C. Miss Davis has spent so much of her life at West Point during her father's tours of duty at the Academy, and recently as the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. R. Smith, that an especial interest attaches to this engagement outside of the fact that both fiance and fiancée are very popular members of the society of the garrison."

Dr. H. M. Cohen, formerly a medical officer of the Army, is booked to sail for Europe on the Cedric April 20. He will be married to Miss Etta Rothband at Manchester, Eng., June 8, and will return to Baltimore about Aug. 1.

The engagement of Miss Ellie Magee Raignel of Philadelphia and 1st Lieut. Robert B. Mitchell, A.C., is announced. The wedding will take place some time in the fall.

Miss Elise Castleman, daughter of Gen. John B. Castleman of Lexington, Ky., is soon to become the wife of C. Elmer Bailey, son of Charles E. Bailey, owner of Springfield Farm.

Miss Elise Ducat, daughter of Major Arthur C. Ducat, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ducat, was married to Lieut. John Symington, U.S.A., at St. Stephen's church, Manila, on Feb. 12 last.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anna Ashe Sperry, daughter of Mrs. James Sperry of Sausalito, to Lieut. Clarence Carrigan, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Capt. John Stewart Kulp, M.D., U.S.A., and Miss Zoe Worthington-Smith, daughter of the late Henry Worthington-Smith, were married in Philadelphia, Pa., March 23. The wedding was performed in the Green street Methodist Episcopal church by the pastor, Rev. George H. Larar.

An Easter wedding, which is causing much interest in social and Army circles, especially in the South, is that of Miss Julia Eva Guber, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., now of Washington, D.C., to Dr. William Aden Powell, U.S.A. The wedding occurs on Wednesday, April 6, at 11 o'clock a.m., at St. John's Episcopal church, Washington. Miss Guber is the younger daughter of Dr. N. N. Guber, of Washington, D.C., and spent the winter in Kingston, Ontario, where she was very popular in social circles.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Concerning the death, on March 10, of Comdr. Charles Ellwood Colahan, U.S.N., previously noted in our columns, an officer of the Navy writes: "The Service as a whole has been called on to mourn the departure of one of its brightest ornaments, and each member of that Service feels that he has met a personal loss. It has been the lot of few men to have made and kept so many friends. Known throughout the Navy by young and old, Commander Colahan was admired and loved by all. To the young officer he was the *beau ideal* of what a naval officer should be. He displayed in his life that high sense of duty and loyalty which, combined with courtesy and consideration for others, ever resulted in the best work enthusiastically performed. To the older members of the Service he was a loved friend on whom, in official and in private life, the fullest dependence was placed. In him the Navy had a devoted servant, whose aim from youth up was to advance its interest and to add to its efficiency. He has left a memory of priceless value to his country and to the Service."

Mrs. Carrie G. Wheaton, wife of Dr. Clarence Loyd Wheaton, and daughter of the late Charles T. Wilt, died at Denver, Col., March 12. Dr. Wheaton is a son of Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wheaton.

Prof. R. Means Davis, who died at Columbia, S.C., March 13, was a brother of Capt. Henry C. Davis, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Gaillard, wife of Capt. D. D. Gaillard, U.S.A.

Mrs. M. B. Bisset, who died on March 2, at her home, was the mother of Lieut. E. L. Bisset, U.S.N.; Capt. H. O. Bisset, U.S.M.C., and Asst. Naval Constr. G. A. Bisset, U.S.N.

Mrs. E. C. Bixby, mother of Major W. H. Bixby, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., died at Hubbardston, Mass., March 19.

Dr. John B. Harmon, brother of Capt. Millard F. Harmon, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Waterloo, Iowa, March 15.

Lieut. Frederic S. Calhoun, U.S.A., retired, died at Wellesley Hills, Mass., March 20. Lieutenant Calhoun served in the Volunteer Army during the War of the Rebellion as a private in the 137th Ohio Infantry. In March, 1875, he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army, and assigned to the 14th U.S. Infantry, and reached the grade of 1st lieutenant in December, 1886. He was retired in May, 1890, on account of disability in the line of duty.

Charles Counselman, of Chicago, brother of the late Lieut. Col. Jacob H. Counselman, U.S.V., (1st lieutenant and adjutant, 1st U.S. Art) and uncle of the wife

of Capt. C. D. Rhodes, U.S.A., General Staff, died at Hot Springs, Va., March 20.

Mr. William Du Val Brown, son of the late Gen. Nathan W. Brown, U.S.A., died at Muncie, Ind., March 12. Chief Engr. James A. Doyle, Revenue Cutter Service, died at Coronado, Cal., March 8.

Mrs. Anna E. Rolando, widow of the late Comdr. Henry Rolando, U.S.N., died at Baltimore, Md., March 14.

Capt. John M. D. Hendrick, a former captain of the Governor's Foot Guard, of Connecticut, died at his home in New Haven March 19. He was eighty-three years old.

Dr. A. O. Heiberg, who died at Northfield, Minn., March 18, was a brother of Capt. E. R. Heiberg, 6th U.S. Cav.

The funeral of Comdr. William E. Sewell, U.S.N., was held in St. Peter's chapel on Mare Island March 19. The body after lying in state at the hospital was taken East for interment.

Miss Annette M. Dye, a linguist in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Department, and a daughter of the late Gen. William McE. Dye, U.S.A., at one time military instructor to the Emperor of Korea and his advisor, and also commander of the army of the Khedive of Egypt, committed suicide in Washington, D.C., March 19 by shooting. Grief over the death of her mother is supposed to have caused the act. Miss Dye was born in Iowa and was appointed from Illinois.

#### PERSONALS.

Lieut. George H. Crabtree, U.S.A., has gone to Island Falls, Me.

Gen. Henry M. Robert, U.S.A., has left Jenkinton, Pa., for Owego, N.Y.

Major W. W. Gilbert, U.S.A., should be addressed at Rochester, N.Y., which is now his home.

A son was born to the wife of Major Charles F. Mason, surgeon, U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 16.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, U.S.N., assumed command of the Asiatic fleet on March 21, relieving Rear Admiral Evans.

Mrs. Douglas M. Scott is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Watts, wife of Lieut. Carlton Watts, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Washington.

A son, William Perry Pence, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. W. P. Pence, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Monroe, Va., March 19.

Capt. J. E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who has been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, has recovered sufficiently to return to his desk.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh, U.S.N., who has been on duty in the training ship Hartford, has been detached on account of sickness, and will undergo treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Capt. William V. Judson, U.S.A., military attaché to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, Russia, was in that city March 21, and was to proceed to the front as soon as possible, to observe the military operations.

Among those attending the dinner given by Gen. and Mrs. William F. Draper in Washington, D.C., March 19, were Secretary of War Taft, Gen. and Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee and General Crozier, and Mrs. Leonard Wood.

President Roosevelt on March 19 received Admiral Dewey, who had just returned from West Indian waters. When the Admiral had paid his respects, he delivered to the President a message of good will from President Palma, of Cuba.

Mrs. Huff, wife of Ensign Charles Peabody Huff, U.S.N., is spending a few weeks in Richmond, Va., with relatives. Ensign Huff is attached to the U.S.S. Concord, and will probably be assigned to shore duty early in the coming summer.

Asst. Engr. R. E. Carney, U.S.N., retired, has been detached from duty in the office of Naval Intelligence and directed to proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty in connection with the naval coaling station and plant to be constructed at that place.

Following the late unpleasant experiences of the Winslow in ramming a vessel in Hampton Roads, Lieut. C. P. Nelson has been detached from command of that craft and has been ordered to assume watch and division duty on board the Iowa, being relieved by Lieut. E. W. McIntyre of the Iowa.

Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, formerly of the Navy, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Sixth District of Alabama, is reported as seriously ill at his home in Greensboro in that State. His condition is the result of overwork and his political engagements have all been cancelled.

Capt. William H. Parker, U.S.M.C., has been detached from duty at the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., and ordered to duty on board the Kentucky, this being equivalent to an order for home. The Kentucky is now under way for this country bearing the pennant of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., late in command of the Asiatic Station.

Major James E. Mahoney, U.S.M.C., acting commandant of the marine barracks at the navy yard, New York, will be relieved on April 1 by Col. M. C. Goodrell. He will proceed to Washington for the purpose of organizing the battalion of marines he is to take to the St. Louis Exposition. These marines are now being sent to Washington from wherever they can be spared. The major portion of those that will go are on their way to Brooklyn on the Dixie.

Col. Henry E. Noyes, U.S.A., has been elected to membership in California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S. The following transfer to this Commandery is announced: From the Commandery of District of Columbia, Bvt. Brig. Gen. George Brown Dandy, Lieut. Col., U.S.A., retired. The following transfers from the Commandery are announced: To the Commandery of District of Columbia, Brig. Gen. William Henry Bisbee, U.S.A., retired; to the Commandery of New York, Brig. Gen. Henry Cornelius Hasbrouck, U.S.A., retired.

Mrs. Crawford, wife of Major Medorem Crawford, in command at Fort McHenry, entertained a number of Baltimore friends Thursday afternoon, March 17. They were asked to meet Mrs. Henry C. Townsend of New York, sister of the hostess. The affair was strictly informal as befitted the Lenten season. The flowers and shaded lights were in lavender and yellow. The ladies of the garrison assisted in serving tea and the officers and ladies united with them in making the occasion a very enjoyable one.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Carl F. Bussche, 18th U.S. Inf., at Cebu, P.I., Jan. 28.

Miss Sadie Almy is visiting Mrs. John Wanamaker and Mrs. Warburton in Philadelphia, Pa.

A daughter was born to the wife of Ensign Claude C. Bloch, U.S.N., at Louisville, Ky., March 11.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. John P. Ryan, 6th U.S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 14.

Comdr. W. Noel has relieved Comdr. U. R. Harris from command of the Wilmington on the Asiatic Station.

The friends of Mr. Fred Barbour are glad to hear he is recovering from pneumonia. Mr. Barbour is a brother-in-law of Capt. George C. Broome, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt are passing some weeks at the New Willard Hotel, Washington. Mr. Hunt is a brother of Pay Insp. Livingston Hunt, U.S.N.

Capt. C. F. Humphrey, Jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Humphrey are visiting Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Humphrey at their home, 2012 Columbia Road, Washington.

Mrs. H. D. Wallen, Jr., who has been visiting Mrs. Almy in Washington, has returned to Plainfield, N.J., to visit her sister, prior to sailing in June for a year's absence in Europe.

Col. O. M. Smith, U.S.A., retired, who is traveling in Europe, was at Hotel Riviera, Naples, Italy, March 8, where the weather was fine, and he was in good health and enjoying himself.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson are now occupying quarters at the Washington Navy Yard where Commander Anderson is at present on duty. He is connected with the gun factory, and will probably remain there for some time to come.

Capt. W. G. Ross, of the Revenue Cutter Service, has been assigned to command the revenue cutter Mohawk recently accepted by the Government. She will be placed in commission, it is expected, about the middle of April.

Chief Boatswain W. L. Hill, U.S.N., has been detached from the command of the U.S.S. Hist and ordered to duty at Portsmouth, N.H. Mr. Hill, says the Portsmouth, N.H., Times, has been stationed here several times and has many friends in the yard and in the communities adjacent who will be pleased at his return.

On the report of a referee as to the charges made by Capt. J. W. L. Phillips, U.S.A., against his wife, Myrtle G. Phillips, Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, N.Y., has granted a decree of divorce. The referee in his report said the effort on the part of Mrs. Phillips to prove the counter charges she made had fallen flat and the weight of evidence was in favor of the plaintiff. Justice Gaynor approved the report, and an interlocutory decree was granted.

Miss Winifreda, the eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry D. Thomason, U.S.A., stationed at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., sustained very serious injuries by being thrown from her carriage on Feb. 26 last. The young lady has been lying in an unconscious state in Mercy Hospital, Prescott, since the occurrence. The family are the recipients of the deepest sympathy from the residents of the post and of the city of Prescott, to whom she has greatly endeared herself by her kindness of heart and many accomplishments.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, was on March 22, by action of the House Committee on Military Affairs, authorized to accept the place on the New York Barge Canal Commission, but he decided to decline, because the commission stipulated that he should continue his service in the Army without pay. The report of the committee was made to the House and passed. It would appear, however, that the report was made without the approval of Colonel Symons and not through the desire of his nearest friends in the House.

The Army branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York city held a reception at the residence of Miss Helen Gould, 579 5th Avenue, on the afternoon of March 19, at which about two hundred people were present. The Army was represented by Mrs. E. A. Garlington, who assisted Miss Gould in receiving; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Capt. W. E. Horton, Q.M. Dept.; Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., A.D.C., and Lieuts. S. W. Anding, W. H. Johnson and C. H. Mason, of the 8th Inf. Gen. Corbin was to have made an address, but owing to his absence South on sick leave, Capt. Moss, his aide, addressed those present as General Corbin's representative.

Capt. Alexander R. Piper, U.S.A., who has been in Chicago for seven weeks investigating the police force, electrified the members of the City Club of New York city a few nights since, by making a report of his investigation, which was begun at the instance of the club. According to Captain Piper's report, the Chicago police are in a disgraceful condition of demoralization and inefficiency. Instead of protecting citizens from criminals, the members are drinking in saloons, playing slot machines or gossiping in the streets. Captain Piper has accepted the general superintendency of the American Railway Traffic Company, which, as a constituent company of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, is engaged in the removal of ashes in Brooklyn.

The Army will learn with great regret of the serious accident that befell Major Theodore A. Bingham, C.E., at Buffalo, N.Y., Saturday last, March 19. While the Major was superintending the lifting of a launch from the lighthouse pier a derrick toppled over striking him and Quartermaster's Sergeant Duffey. The injuries to Major Bingham were serious enough, but happily not so serious as at first reported. He received no internal injuries, but his left leg was broken in three places, twice above and once below the knee. The fractures were simple ones and the doctors at the Riverside Hospital to which he was removed, promise that he will be well enough to get about again in six weeks. Sergeant Duffey had his right leg broken, but was not otherwise injured.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending March 23: Capt. E. O. C. Ord, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. E. N. Howard, U.S.A.; Major J. M. Burns, U.S.A.; Capt. I. R. Dunkelberger, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dunkelberger; Lieut. Comdr. Guy W. Brown, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brown and two children; Capt. William Nelson, U.S.A.; Pay Insp. John Ross Martin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Martin; Lieut. Wm. C. Gardenhire, U.S.A.; Major Ira MacNutt, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Worthington, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. E. W. MacKinlay, U.S.A.; Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, U.S.A.; Capt. U. G. Worrlow, U.S.A.; Ensign C. C. Bloch, U.S.N.; Capt. F. H. Lawton, U.S.A.; Lieut. Charles Burnett, U.S.A.; Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A.; Capt. John S. Kulp, U.S.A.; Comdr. G. Blocklinger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Blocklinger; Lieut. J. DeCourt, U.S.A., and P. A. Walker, U.S. Coast Survey.



Admiral Greer, U.S.N., is confined to his home in Washington by a severe cold.

General Ewers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ewers are at 1720 H street, N.W., Washington.

Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Henry Keppel, British navy, left an estate valued at \$18,755.

Mrs. William E. Almy has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Clinton Gardner at Richmond Hill, L.I.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut.-J. J. Raby, U.S.N., at Shanghai, China, on Feb. 13, 1904.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Col. Daingerfield Parker, U.S.A., is confined to her home by a slight attack of grip.

Capt. William H. Simons, 6th U.S. Inf., has left Summerville, S.C., and gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Mrs. J. D. Reams, wife of Lieut. Reams, 20th U.S. Inf., sails from San Francisco for Manila on April 1.

Mrs. Guest, wife of Surg. M. S. Guest, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. A. J. Guest at 1620 19th street, N.W., Washington.

Miss Louise, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Larned, who has been seriously ill for three weeks, is now convalescent.

Pay Director J. M. Speel, of the New York Navy Yard, has been in Washington this week on official business at the Navy Department.

Mrs. William M. Folger, wife of Captain Folger, U. S.N., is visiting Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, 31 West Thirty-seventh street, New York.

Mrs. Wood, wife of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will leave Washington in a few days for Manila, P. I., where she will join her husband.

Miss Jean Crosby, daughter of the late Admiral Crosby, U.S.N., has returned to her home in Washington from a visit to friends in Albany, N.Y.

Mrs. A. E. Saxton, wife of Capt. A. E. Saxton, 8th U.S. Cav., from West Point, N.Y., is visiting Miss Loud at 3200 Thirteenth street, N.W., Washington.

Mrs. Pegram Whitworth expects to leave for Fort Sam Houston this week for a little visit to her mother, Mrs. G. C. Smith, who has been in Texas this winter for her health.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter F. Worthington, U.S.N., who has been granted leave, is booked to sail for Liverpool, England from New York on March 26 on the Campania. He will spend his leave in Edinburgh.

Secretary of the Navy William H. Moody, will, it is stated, practice law in Boston after the expiration of his term of office, on March 4, 1905. He will be associated with Burdett, Wardwell and Snow at No. 84 State street.

The War Department is informed that 1st Lieut. F. B. Neilson, 12th Cav., and 1st Lieut. George S. Richards, 23d Inf., are being tried by courts-martial at the Presidio of San Francisco on the charge of duplication of their pay accounts.

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin returned to Governors Island March 25 from a two weeks' visit to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould at Jekyll Island, Ga., where the General had gone to recuperate from an attack of grip and tonsillitis. He is very much improved.

A son, John Page, was born to the wife of Capt. Henry Page, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Feb. 8, 1904, at Malahide Island, P.I. The new arrival's grandparents are Colonel Greenleaf, U.S.A., retired, and Judge Page of the Maryland Supreme Court.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., and Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., were among those entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., March 22 by Senator John F. Dryden. Mrs. Dryden was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart.

Frederick B. Terrell, of San Antonio, Tex., who recently passed a successful examination for appointment to the Army as a 2d lieutenant, is a son of Henry Terrell, United States attorney for the western district of Texas, and a grandson of Col. C. M. Terrell, U.S.A., retired. He comes from a family long identified with the military and Navy service of the United States.

The Court of Claims has allowed Major Francis H. Hardie, 14th U.S. Cav., \$200 for a horse belonging to him, which died as the result of injuries received from falling in his stall during a storm while being carried from Manila to the United States on a Government transport. The decision in favor of Major Hardie was originally rendered Feb. 24, 1903. The Government made a motion to amend the findings, which the court now denies.

The following appointments have been made to West Point: E. W. Putney, Milford, Conn.; A. J. Hanlon, alt., Canaan, Conn.; H. D. Imlich, alt., Meridan, Conn.; D. R. Kennedy, Youngstown, Ohio; J. G. Quinn, Little Rock, Ark.; Fitzhugh Beverly, McKinney, Texas; A. K. Davidson, alt., Merrill, Wis.; R. W. Hey, alt., New York city; E. S. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. D. Odell, Akron, Ohio; G. H. Mumaw, alt., Welchfield, Ohio; R. E. Willing, alt., Ohio.

The movement to make Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, the Prohibition nominee for President deserves additional interest from the following statement in a letter recently written by him to Rev. James B. Dunn of New York: "I am strongly of the opinion that it would be inadvisable for the temperance party to hold its convention until after it has had an opportunity to observe the action of the other two. Should no nomination be made by either of the great parties that would command the cordial support of the temperance people, the opportunity to make a nomination of its own would still remain."

The New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War held its last informal dinner of the season at Café Martin, New York, on Thursday evening, March 24, with about sixty members in attendance. Lieut. Comdr. Walter J. Sears, U. S.N., the present Commander, showed himself to be an excellent presiding officer and, thanks to him, the Commandery enjoyed an entertainment which was quite unique. By the courtesy of Mr. B. F. Keith, of Keith's Theater, some of his most talented performers, Digby Bell, with others, were permitted to appear and at intervals during the dinner gave the diners specimens of their talent in song and recitation. Informal speeches were made at the close of the dinner by Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the President, and our former Minister to Holland; William C. Church, Gen. J. W. Clous, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. F. Jenkins, Albert B. May, Capt. E. W. Dayton, Col. N. B. Thurston and Dr. A. L. Jarrett. The dinner was an unusually pleasant and lively affair.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department on March 24 that the following have passed the examination for assistant paymaster in the Navy and will soon be commissioned as such: Walter D. Sharr, 101 York street, Norfolk, Va.; Robert B. Lupton, New Brun-

wick avenue, Rahway, N.J.; Edwin M. Hacker, Greenville, Tenn.; William W. Lamar, Macon, Ga.; Wilmer D. McCully, of Oregon, Tribune building, New York, care S. E. Beckwith Special Agency; Fred W. Holt, Bellefonte, Ark.; Horace B. Worden, of Montana, care Hon. J. M. Dixon, M.C., Washington, D.C.; Brainerd M. Dobson, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; William T. Sypher, of Iowa, The Marlborough, Washington, D.C.; Henry I. McCrea, of Indiana, 2139 N street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

#### WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

The Japanese are continuing their work of bombarding Port Arthur at intervals, though the high-angle fire it requires must put a severe strain upon their guns. The Russians do not admit suffering any serious damage and they continue strengthening the works defending Port Arthur. The latest report, as yet unconfirmed, is that the Japanese finally succeeded in sealing up the harbor on the night of March 22 by sinking seven merchant steamers in its narrow mouth. The report by Vice Admiral Togo of the fifth attack on Port Arthur is as follows:

"The combined fleet acted according to the plan arranged. Two flotillas of destroyers were outside Port Arthur, as instructed, from the night of the 21st until the morning of the 22d. Although during this time our destroyers were under fire of the enemy they sustained no damage. The main fleet arrived off Port Arthur at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 22d. I dispatched a part of the fleet in the direction of Pigeon Bay and ordered the battleships Fuji and Yashima to make an indirect bombardment against the inner side of the port. During the bombardment the enemy's ships gradually came out of the harbor, and at the time when the indirect bombardment stopped, which was about 2 o'clock, the number of Russian ships was five battleships, four cruisers, and several destroyers. We believe the enemy was trying, by making a movement of their fleet, to draw us near the forts. The enemy's ships shelled us indirectly and many of their shots fell near the battleship Fuji, but our ships sustained no damage. About 3 o'clock our vessels withdrew off the port."

The Japanese are continuing the work of establishing their hold on Korea, but their troops there must be subjected to great hardships, and the story that they are suffering severely from dysentery is altogether probable. The ice is breaking up at Niu-Chwang and there is alarm at the prospect of a Japanese landing there. Additional guns are being put into the fort. The Russian war office is disturbed by reports that Japan is proposing to violate the neutrality of China by landing troops on the west coast of the Gulf of Liao-Tung, either at Tienkian-Cheng, in Kin-Chow Bay, or at Shan-hai-Kwan.

The determining factor in this war is going to be the question of Chinese neutrality. What power is there in the Chinese Government to enforce this neutrality if they so desire? Local sentiment will decide the action of the Chinese and this will depend largely upon the turn of the tide of success or failure. Hence the importance to Japan of its initial successes. It is a question whether they will not be more potent in deciding the trend of Chinese action than the remote contingency of Russia's triumph. As we have heretofore indicated, there is a movement in China toward military development which is ominous. We shall have occasion later on to show more exactly how far this movement has progressed.

The Russian war ships at Port Arthur do not appear to be in a very aggressive mood. The uninjured vessels are reported to be eight battleships and cruisers and ten torpedo boat destroyers which last have done some excellent work. The Japanese declare that the Russian shells are badly fused and fail to explode except when they strike direct upon armor, and their charges of gun cotton are insufficient to cause serious damage. There is clearly something at fault in the Russian navy and it may be found that the venality of Russian officials is the worst enemy against which the Empire must contend. The work of the Russians in Manchuria thus far has been that of hurrying troops and supplies to Harbin and beyond in preparation for the great accomplishment they promise for the future. They continue to strengthen the land defenses of Port Arthur. A new fort is being built east of the Liao-tishan lighthouse so as to bring the Japanese warships behind Liao-tishan under fire. The defenses include wire entanglements and mines.

In spite of persistent reports to the contrary the Russians deny officially that armored cruiser Bayan has been sunk and they are the only ones who know what is the fact.

The Prize Court at Sasebo has decided that the Russian steamers Mukden, Argun and Manchuria, of the Chinese Eastern Railway Service, the Michael, Rossiya, the whaling steamers Alexander and Nicolai, the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Ekaterinoslav, the schooner Liesnik, and the steam launch Yulide are prizes of war. Thirty days are allowed for the lodging of appeals.

The very reliable correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, Mr. Bennet Burleigh, reports that the Japanese has had one small cruiser sunk, and the machinery of a battleship and another vessel damaged.

On the night of March 3 the forts at Port Arthur sighted many lights approaching the entrance, followed by firing. The forts immediately retaliated, but after an hour found that the lights were merely lamps attached to the masts of lumber rafts. The rafts were despatched from Liao-ti-shan lighthouse, with the idea of making the forts waste their ammunition. The incident reminds the United Service Gazette of Lord Dundonald, of the Speedy, when he was chased by a big frigate of the enemy. He scurried away, and at night dropped a tub overboard with a light attached, and putting out all lights, altered course and soon was far away from the foe. Meantime, with all sail pressed into service, the enemy continued to chase, only to discover his quarry had escaped in the darkness.

Of the several ports in Korea Fusan is the one lying nearest to Japan and it was used by the Japanese as a landing place in their expeditions to Korea in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Its harbor is protected by Tetsu and a chain of other islands. Lying midway between Nagasaki and Fusan, which are 140 miles apart, is Tsushima Island, belonging to Japan, and used as a military station and place of outfit during previous expeditions against Korea.

From Irkutsk the highway from Russia to the Pacific Ocean divides, one road continuing on to the headwaters of the Amur, the other running south to Peking, China. From Khabaroka, at the junction of the Ussuri and Amur rivers, a post road follows the line of the Ussuri and Sungacha to Lake Khanka, rounding it and continuing westward to Vladivostok. This road is also extended to the Korean boundary. Forty miles from this boundary is Possietto or Nova Kievskaya, situated on Possietto Bay.

## THE ARMY

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.  
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 23, 1904.

Promotions in the Army—Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. John C. Raymond, 6th Cav., to be captain, March 21, 1904, vice Harrison, 2d Cavalry, detailed as commissary.  
Second Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, 14th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant, March 21, 1904, vice Raymond, 6th Cav., promoted.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate March 18, 1904.

Promotion in the Army.

To be major general.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Aug. 8, 1903.

The following promotions and appointments were confirmed by the Senate on March 22, 1904. They constituted all the nominations held up pending the confirmation of General Wood.

To be Brigadier Generals.

Col. Charles A. Coolidge (since retired), 7th Inf., Aug. 8, 1903.

Col. Cyrus S. Roberts (since retired), 2d Inf., Aug. 8, 1903.

Col. J. Milton Thompson (since retired), 23d Inf., Aug. 9, 1903.

Col. Calvin DeWitt (since retired), assistant surgeon general Aug. 9, 1903.

Col. Carle A. Woodruff (since retired), A.C., Aug. 10, 1903.

Col. David H. Kinzie (since retired), A.C., Aug. 10, 1904.

Col. John L. Tiernon (since retired), A.C., Aug. 11, 1903.

Col. James Miller (since retired), 22d Inf., Aug. 11, 1903.

Col. David L. Craigie (since retired), 17th Inf., Aug. 12, 1903.

Col. Alpheus H. Bowman (since retired), 25th Inf., Aug. 12, 1903.

Col. Edmund Rice (since retired), 19th Inf., Aug. 13, 1903.

Col. Charles G. Penney (since retired), 29th Inf., Aug. 13, 1903.

Col. Jesse C. Chance (since retired), 4th Inf., Aug. 14, 1903.

Col. Theodore F. Forbes (since retired), 27th Inf., Aug. 14, 1903.

Col. Daniel D. Wheeler (since retired), A.Q.M.G., Aug. 15, 1903.

Col. Leon A. Matile (since retired), 24th Inf., Aug. 15, 1903.

Col. Charles L. Cooper (since retired), 5th Cav., Aug. 16, 1903.

Col. John A. Kress (since retired), Ord. Dept., Aug. 16, 1903.

Col. John Simpson (since retired), A.Q.M.G., Aug. 17, 1903.

Col. Camillo C. Carr, 4th Cav. Aug. 17, 1903.

Col. Thomas H. Barry, A.A.G., Aug. 18, 1903.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Adjutant General's Department.

Lieut. Col. William A. Simpson, A.A.G., to be assistant adjutant general with the rank of colonel, Aug. 18, 1903.

Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, D.Q.M.G., to be assistant quartermaster general, rank of colonel, Aug. 15, 1903.

Lieut. Col. William S. Patten, D.Q.M.G., to be assistant quartermaster general with the rank of colonel, Aug. 17, 1903.

Major William H. Miller, Q.M., to be deputy quartermaster general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Aug. 15, 1903.

Major Samuel R. Jones, Q.M., to be deputy quartermaster general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Aug. 17, 1903.

Capt. John Elston Baxter (heretofore borne on the Army Register as "John Baxter, jr."), Q.M., to be quartermaster with the rank of major, Aug. 15, 1903.

Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, Q.M., to be quartermaster with the rank of major, Aug. 17, 1903.

Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Byrne, deputy surgeon general, to be assistant surgeon general with the rank of colonel, Aug. 9, 1903.

Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, deputy surgeon general, to be assistant surgeon general with the rank of colonel, Sept. 22, 1903.

Major Louis W. Crampton, surg., to be deputy surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Aug. 9, 1903.

Major Edwin F. Gardner, surg., to be deputy surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Sept. 22, 1903.

Capt. Henry C. Fisher, asst. surg., to be surgeon with the rank of major, Aug. 9, 1903.

Capt. Henry A. Shaw, asst. surg., to be surgeon with the rank of major, Sept. 22, 1903.

Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. John G. Butler, O.D., to be colonel, Aug. 16, 1903.

Major Frank Heath, O.D., to be lieutenant colonel, Aug. 16, 1903.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, O.D., to be major, Aug. 16, 1903.

First Lieut. Thales L. Ames, O.D., to be captain, Aug. 16, 1903.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Clarence A. Stedman, 4th Cav., to be colonel, Aug. 16, 1903.

Lieut. Col. Edgar Z. Steever, U.S. Cav., A.A.G., to be colonel, Aug. 17, 1903.

Major George H. Paddock, 5th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, Aug. 16, 1903.

Major Samuel W. Fountain, U.S. Cav., A.A.G., to be lieutenant colonel, Aug. 25, 1903.

Capt. Franklin O. Johnson, 3d Cav., to be major, Aug. 16, 1903.

Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, U.S. Cav., Q.M., to be major, Aug. 25, 1903.

First Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, 10th Cav., to be captain, Aug. 16, 1903.

First Lieut. Chalmers C. Hall, 5th Cav., to be captain, Sept. 19, 1903.

First Lieut. Clarence R. Day, 14th Cav., to be captain, Sept. 28, 1903.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Granville R. Fortescue, 4th Cav., Aug. 16, 1903; John Alden Degen, 4th Cav., Sept. 17, 1903; Arthur N. Pickel, 12th Cav., Sept. 17, 1903; Brice P. Disque, 5th Cav., Sept. 17, 1903; Alvin S. Perkins, 11th Cav., Sept. 17, 1903; Robert M. Barton, 9th Cav., Sept. 19, 1903; Walter J. Scott, 10th Cav., Sept. 25, 1903; Richard W. Walker, 8th Cav., Oct. 12, 1903.

Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Colonels to be Colonels: Asher C. Taylor, Aug. 10, 1903; Henry W. Hubbel, Aug. 10, 1903; William F. Stewart, Aug. 11, 1903; Anthony W. Vogdes, Nov. 1, 1903.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels: Alexander D. Schenck, Aug. 10, 1903; Sedgwick Pratt, Aug. 10, 1903; John McClellan, Aug. 11, 1903; Harry R. Anderson, Aug. 14, 1903; Robert H. Patterson, Nov. 1, 1903.

Captains to be majors: Eli D. Hoyie, Aug. 10, 1903;



anger Adams, Aug. 10, 1903; Frederick Marsh, Aug. 11, 1903; Charles G. Woodward, Aug. 14, 1903; Edward E. H. Aug. 14, 1903; Hamilton Rowan, Nov. 1, 1903.  
First Lieutenants to be captains: J. T. Geary, Aug. 10, 1903; Guy T. Scott, Aug. 10, 1903; Morrell M. Mills, Aug. 11, 1903; Charles R. Lloyd, Jr., Aug. 14, 1903; Edward Carpen- Aug. 14, 1903; Henry M. Merriam, Aug. 27, 1903; Oliver Spaulding, Jr., Aug. 27, 1903; Hanson B. Black, A.C., Aug. 27, 1903; Conrad H. Lanza, Nov. 1, 1903.  
Second Lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Charles E. N. Howard, Aug. 10, 1903; Edwin C. Long, Aug. 10, 1903; Augustus B. Warfield, Aug. 11, 1903; Howard L. Landers, Aug. 14, 1903; Claudius M. Seaman, Aug. 14, 1903; Hugh J. B. McElgin, Aug. 27, 1903; Arthur L. Fuller, Aug. 27, 1903; Francis H. Lomax, Sept. 30, 1903; William H. Burt, Nov. 1, 1903.

Infantry Arm.

Lieutenant Colonels to be colonels: Daniel Cornman, 24th Inf., Aug. 8, 1903; Charles B. Hall, 30th Inf., Aug. 8, 1903; Joseph W. Duncan, 30th Inf., Aug. 9, 1903; Henry Wygant, 6th Inf., Aug. 11, 1903; Francis W. Mansfield, 1st Inf., Aug. 12, 1903; P. Henry Ray, 8th Inf., Aug. 12, 1903; Benjamin C. Lockwood, 29th Inf., Aug. 12, 1903; Philip Renne, 23d Inf., Aug. 12, 1903; John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., Aug. 14, 1903; James A. Buchanan, 11th Inf., Aug. 14, 1903; Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., Aug. 15, 1903; William H. W. James, 26th Inf. (since retired), Oct. 31, 1903; and Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., to be colonel, Dec. 3, 1903.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels: Charles A. Booth, 17th Inf., Aug. 8, 1903; Henry A. Greene, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., Aug. 8, 1903; Edwin B. Bolton, 24th Inf., Aug. 8, 1903; James S. Pettit, U.S. Inf., I.G., Aug. 11, 1903; Charles L. Hodges, 23d Inf., Aug. 12, 1903; Robert H. R. Lough- Aug. 12, 1903; 6th Inf., Aug. 12, 1903; John G. Ballance, A.A.G., Aug. 13, 1903; Frank Taylor, 15th Inf., Aug. 13, 1903; Richard T. Yeatman, 23d Inf., Aug. 14, 1903; Thomas F. Davis, 28th Inf., Aug. 14, 1903; Daniel H. Brush, 25th Inf., Aug. 15, 1903; Charles J. Crane, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., Aug. 21, 1903; Hobart K. Bailey, U.S. Inf., I.G., to be lieutenant Aug. 21, 1903; Oct. 31, 1903.

Captains to be majors: Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf., to be major, Aug. 8, 1903; Elias Chandler, 1st Inf., Aug. 8, 1903; Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., Aug. 12, 1903; Charles W. Abbott, Jr., 12th Inf., Aug. 12, 1903; Richard M. Blatch- Aug. 12, 1903; 11th Inf., Aug. 13, 1903; John H. Beacom, 6th Inf., Aug. 14, 1903; Willis T. May (heretofore borne as "Will T. May"), 15th Inf., Aug. 14, 1903; Henry W. Hovey, 24th Aug. 14, 1903; Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf., Aug. 15, 1903; Walter K. Wright, 7th Inf., Aug. 25, 1903; Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf., Aug. 26, 1903; Edwin F. Pendleton, 23d Inf., Aug. 26, 1903; Harry A. Leonhauser, 25th Inf., Aug. 26, 1903; Sept. 3, 1903.

First Lieutenants to be captains: George M. Grimes, 20th Inf., Aug. 8, 1903; Thomas R. Harker, 15th Inf., Aug. 9, 1903; John P. Wilkinson, 6th Inf., Aug. 12, 1903; Frank D. Wickham, 12th Inf., Aug. 12, 1903; William B. Folwell, 1st Inf., Aug. 13, 1903; Bryan Conrad, 15th Inf., Aug. 14, 1903; William K. Naylor, 30th Inf., Aug. 14, 1903; William H. Garry, 12th Inf., Aug. 14, 1903; August F. Prescott, 7th Aug. 15, 1903; Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf., Aug. 26, 1903; Harry A. Eaton, 8th Inf., Aug. 26, 1903; Campbell King, 1st Inf., Aug. 26, 1903; Tenney Ross, 3d Inf., Aug. 26, 1903; George C. Martin, 2d Inf., Aug. 26, 1903; Robert O. Van Aug. 26, 1903; 12th Inf., Aug. 27, 1903; Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf., Sept. 3, 1903; Moor N. Falls, 12th Inf., Sept. 14, 1903; Joseph W. Gidden, 19th Inf., Sept. 23, 1903; John R. Hannay, 23d Inf., Sept. 23, 1903.

Second Lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Julian L. Dodge, 25th Inf., Aug. 8, 1903; Herman Glade, 4th Inf., Aug. 9, 1903; Frank S. Bowen, 6th Inf., Aug. 12, 1903; Ward Dabney, 1st Inf., Aug. 12, 1903; Paul M. Goodrich, 9th Inf., Aug. 13, 1903; Frank H. Kalde, 8th Inf., Aug. 14, 1903; William W. Taylor, Jr., 22d Inf., Aug. 14, 1903; Russell C. Hand, 10th Inf., Aug. 14, 1903; Henry A. Bell, 22d Inf., Aug. 15, 1903; Bruno T. Scher, 5th Inf., Aug. 15, 1903; George A. Herbst, 23d Inf., Aug. 22, 1903; Philip J. Lauber, 25th Inf., Aug. 26, 1903; Thomas M. Hunter, 16th Inf., Aug. 26, 1903; Gad Morgan, 15th Inf., Aug. 26, 1903; Elverson E. Fuller, 12th Inf., Aug. 27, 1903; William S. Neely, 22d Inf., Sept. 3, 1903; Frank H. Adams, 16th Inf., Sept. 14, 1903; George C. Lewis, 3d Inf., Sept. 17, 1903; William H. Patterson, 10th Inf., Sept. 17, 1903; David A. Lindsay, 1st Inf., Sept. 17, 1903; Leonard J. Mygatt, 19th Inf., Sept. 17, 1903; Elliott M. Norton, 6th Inf., Sept. 17, 1903; Roscoe H. Hearn, 18th Inf., Sept. 17, 1903; Nels Aug. 26, 1903; 7th Inf., Sept. 23, 1903.

S.O. MARCH 24, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William H. Johnston, 16th Inf., to St. Louis and assume command of battalion of Philippine Scouts now en route to Louisiana Purchase Exposition.  
Capt. William E. Welsh, 30th Inf., detailed to special duty in connection with Louisiana Purchase Exposition.  
Capt. John A. Dapray, 26th Inf., having been found physically disqualified for duty as major of infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement is announced.

Major Frank DeL. Carrington, 1st Inf., relieved from command of battalion of Philippine Scouts at San Francisco, and to Manila.

First Lieut. Irvine W. Patton, asst. surg., relieved transport McClellan and report Fort Hamilton.

First Lieut. Henry F. Pipes, asst. surg., to San Francisco and report for transportation to Manila.

First Lieut. Thomas Devereux, asst. surg., will report for transportation to Manila.

The following assistant surgeons, upon completion of the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, will proceed to the posts designated: First Lieut. Henry S. Kiersted, Fort Myer; 1st Lieut. Park Howell, Fort McPherson.

The following assistant surgeons, upon completion of the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, will proceed to San Francisco, for transportation to Manila: First Lieut. Charles L. Foster, 1st Lieut. Robert C. Loving, 1st Lieut. Orville G. Brown, 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Whaley, 1st Lieut. Theodore Lamson, 1st Lieut. Craig R. Snyder, 1st Lieut. Ernest G. Bingham, 1st Lieut. James D. Heysinger, 1st Lieut. Lloyd L. Smith, 1st Lieut. John B. Huggins.

S.O. MARCH 25, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, is assigned to 25th Infantry, and will join at Fort Niobrara.

The following transfers are made in the 7th Cavalry: First Lieut. E. E. Booth, from Troop M to I; 1st Lieut. W. S. Wells, Jr., from Troop I to M.

Leave for one month is granted Chaplain Edward J. Vattman, 11th Cav.

The leave granted Col. P. F. Harvey, asst. surg. gen., is extended one month.

First Lieut. R. E. McNally, 3d Cav., relieved Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, and will join proper station.

G.O. No. 30, MARCH 15, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Amends par. 277, regulations, to read as follows: The musical instruments mentioned in par. 125, and extra parts therefor and equipments for bands including the issue quarterly of one half ream of music writing paper up-right, fourteen staves, size of paper 10 1/2 by 15 1/2 inches and one half ream of music writing paper oblong, sixteen staves, size of paper 13 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches will be furnished by the quartermaster's department. Musical instruments, other than those above referred to may be purchased from available regimental funds. The quar-

master will be accountable for band instruments furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, the adjutant for those purchased from the regimental fund. The Quartermaster's Department will also make an allowance of \$5 per month (\$60 per year) payable from the appropriation for "clothing and equipment" to each Army band for the purchase of music.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

G.O. 53, MARCH 23, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.  
The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned, in substitution of G.O. No. 108, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Oct. 25, 1902:

War Department, Washington, March 22, 1904.  
By direction of the President, the organization of the enlisted strength of the Army established by his direction May 8, 1902, under an act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, modified by W.D. orders of May 31, 1902, and published in G.O. No. 48, May 31, 1902, from the headquarters of the Army, and again modified by the W.D. July 1, 1902, in connection with the acts approved June 28 and June 30, 1902, making appropriations "for the support of the Military Academy," and "for the support of the Army," and published in G.O. No. 63, July 1, 1902, from the headquarters of the Army, is further modified as follows:

Cavalry: 12 troops of 65 enlisted men each, 700; regimental and squadron non-commissioned staff, 5; regimental band, 28; total number of enlisted men in regiment, 816; number of regiments, 15; total number of enlisted men in cavalry, 12,240.

Each troop of cavalry will consist of: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 2 trumpeters, 43 privates, total, 65.

Each cavalry band will consist of: 1 chief musician, 1 chief trumpeter, 1 principal musician, 1 drum major, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 cook, 11 privates, total, 25.

Artillery Corps: Sergeants major, senior grade, 2; sergeants major, junior grade, 2; 10 bands (organized as provided for cavalry) of 25 men each, 250; total, 328.

Coast Artillery: 126 companies of 105 enlisted men each, 13,734. Each company of coast artillery will consist of: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 5 sergeants, 12 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 mechanics, 2 musicians, 51 privates; total, 109.

Field Artillery: 23 batteries of 120 enlisted men each, 3,560; each battery will consist of: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, 2 cooks, 4 artificers, 2 musicians, 91 privates; total, 129. Two batteries (siege) of 160 enlisted men each, 320; total, 3,880.

Each battery (siege) will consist of: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, 2 cooks, 4 artificers, 2 musicians, 131 privates; total, 160; total number of enlisted men in Artillery Corps, 17,742.

Infantry: 12 companies of 65 enlisted men each, 780; regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff, 8; regimental band, 28; total number of enlisted men in regiment, 816; number of regiments, 30; total number of enlisted men in infantry, 24,480.

Each infantry company will consist of: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians, 1 artificer, 48 privates, total, 65.  
Each infantry band will consist of: 1 chief musician, 1 principal musician, 1 drum major, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 cook, 12 privates; total, 25.

Engineers: 4 companies of 104 enlisted men each, 416; battalion non-commissioned staff, 2; total number of enlisted men in battalion, 418; number of battalions, 3; total, 1,254; Engineer band (organized as provided for infantry), 28; total number of enlisted men in Engineers, 1,282.

Each engineer company will consist of: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 8 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians, 40 first-class privates, 40 second-class privates; total, 104.

Additional strength: For four troops of cavalry, 2 corporals, and 23 privates each, and 12 companies of infantry, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 59 privates each, when stationed at the General Service and Staff College; for 12 troops of cavalry, 2 corporals, and 18 privates each, when stationed at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, and for four troops of cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., 2 corporals and 18 privates each; for the company of infantry on duty as Legation Guard, Peking, China, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals and 79 privates; total, 1,335; total enlisted in line of the Army, 57,069.

Staff departments, etc.: U.S. Military Academy, 342; Signal Corps, 810; Ordnance Department (including ordnance sergeants), 700; post commissary sergeants, 200; post quartermaster sergeants, 150; electrician sergeants, 100; Indian scouts, 75; recruiting parties and recruits, 500; total staff, etc., 2,877; total, 59,946.

In the organizations which are above the maximum strength fixed by this order the necessary reductions will be effected by casualties as they occur through expiration of service, etc., or by transfers as may be hereafter directed.

To carry out the provisions of this order, until the reduction is completed, general recruiting, except for the Artillery Corps and Battalions of Engineers, will be confined to the re-enlistment of desirable soldiers who apply therefor within three months from date of discharge; or such other enlistments as may be specially authorized by the Adjutant General.

Desirable men now in the Service who wish to re-enlist immediately after discharge in the organizations from which discharged and at the stations thereof, will be given that privilege, even though such organizations be temporarily above the strength herein authorized.

WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 54, MARCH 23, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Publishes the orders of the Postmaster General relative to the treatment of mail matter received from foreign countries, marked to indicate that the contents are supposed to be liable to customs duties.

II. Publishes following act of Congress: An act to authorize the conveyance to the town of Winthrop, Mass., for perpetual use as a public road, of a certain tract of land.

G.O. II, MARCH 15, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp, is announced as ordnance officer, Department of California, relieving Major Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, to enable him to comply with par. 17, S.O. 35, W.D., Feb. 15, 1904.

By command of Major General MacArthur:  
J. R. WILLIAMS, Major, and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 5, MARCH 17, 1904, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

The headquarters, Band and Troops E and G, 5th Cav., will stand relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., on March 18, and will then proceed to and take station as follows: Headquarters and band by rail to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and G by marching via Fort Wingate, N.M., to Fort Apache, Ariz., following as nearly as practicable, an itinerary to be prescribed by the Department commander.

The troops designated to march will be under the command of Major Franklin O. Johnson, 5th Cav., who will proceed from Fort Wingate to Fort Logan, in time to make necessary preliminary arrangements.

First Lieut. John McClintock, 5th Cav., now at Fort Logan, will remain temporarily on duty at that post, reporting to Major Johnson, upon his arrival for duty with the squadron and will accompany it to Fort Wingate, where he will join his troop.

Chaplain James A. Dalton, 5th Cav., and 1st Lieut. L. Worthington Moseley, 2d Inf., will report to Major John-

son for duty with the squadron and accompany same to Fort Apache.

Capt. Nathaniel F. McClure, Q.M., 5th Cav., will report to the commanding officer of the squadron for duty, and will accompany the command as quartermaster and commissary.

Commissary Sergt. H. H. Grave, 5th Cav., will accompany the troops, reporting to Captain McClure for duty. Contract Surg. James H. Hepburn will proceed from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort Logan, Colo., in time to accompany the troops to Fort Apache.

During the march every means of affording instruction in field exercises will be utilized. Special care will be taken by officers and non-commissioned officers to maintain exemplary deportment among the troops during this march.

Upon completion of the duties herein assigned them, Major Johnson, Captain McClure, Chaplain Dalton, Lieutenant Moseley, Contract Surgeon Hepburn, Commissary Sergt. H. H. Grave and the Hospital Corps sergeant, will return to their proper stations.

G.O. 18, MARCH 18, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The following change of station of troops in this department is ordered: Co. H, 26th Inf., from Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas. The above change of station will be made by marching, using the transportation now at Camp Eagle Pass and such hired transportation as may be actually necessary.

The C.O., Fort Clark, will at once send dismounted, by rail, a detachment of two non-commissioned officers and ten privates to take charge of the reservation and public property at Camp Eagle Pass on the departure of Co. H, 26th Inf. This detachment to be rationed and supplied from Fort Clark and relieved by a similar detachment every thirty days.

G.O. 20, MARCH 14, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

The blanket bag having been discontinued as an article of equipment, all serviceable blanket bags and straps now on hand at posts and in organizations in this department will be turned into the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:  
C. R. NOYES, Major, 9th Inf., A.G.

G.O. 7, FEB. 4, 1904, PHILIPPINE DIVISION.

Major Curtis McD. Townsend, C.E., is announced as chief engineer officer of the division, to take effect Feb. 4, 1904, vice Lieut. Col. Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers, relieved.

By command of Major General Wade:  
W. A. SIMPSON, Col., and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 8, FEB. 9, 1904, PHILIPPINE DIVISION.

G.O. No. 287, series of 1901, headquarters Division of the Philippines, is revoked. Par. 1450, Army Regulations, 1901, will govern in all application for mounted pay.

By command of Major General Wade:  
W. A. SIMPSON, Col., and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 10, FEB. 6, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Upon the arrival in this department of Troops I and M, 12th Cav., they will report to the commanding general, 1st Brigade and Post of Manila, for station at Pasay Garrison, Manila.

G.O. 11, FEB. 9, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

I. Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf., is detailed as assistant to the adjutant general of the department, in addition to his other duties.

II. Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf., is detailed as officer in charge of the field day contests for the Department of Luzon.

G.O. 13, FEB. 13, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Headquarters, staff, non-commissioned staff, 2d Squadron, 12th Cav., Major Henry F. Kendall commanding, now at Pasay Barracks, will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty.

G.O. 4, JAN. 12, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

At the annual infantry competition for the Department of Mindanao, held at Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., Dec. 7 to 11, 1903, the twelve highest aggregate scores were made by the following named competitors, who are therefore announced as constituting the Infantry Team, Department of Mindanao, 1903:

No.	Name, Rank, Company and Regiment	Slow Fire	Rapid Fire	Shooting	Total
1.	Corpl. W. Niederberger, band, 23d Inf.	336	210	184	730
2.	Corpl. Wm. Richards, Co. F, 17th Inf.	317	204	192	713
3.	Capt. Wm. H. Allaire, 23d Inf.	318	201	189	698
4.	Sergt. C. F. Wilson, Co. M, 17th Inf.	315	198	184	697
5.	Pvt. John E. Rimmel, Co. L, 23d Inf.	315	214	160	689
6.	Pvt. Geo. Howard, Co. K, 23d Inf.	316	193	179	688
7.	Sergt. Edw. K. Black, Co. H, 17th Inf.	335	177	167	682
8.	Pvt. James R. Page, Co. F, 23d Inf.	306	179	172	657
9.	Sergt. H. A. Miller, Co. A, 17th Inf.	307	193	154	654
10.	Sergt. J. W. Buckle, Co. G, 23d Inf.	317	190	145	652
11.	Mus. F. A. Bailey, Co. B, 23d Inf.	314	202	138	654
12.	Lance Corp. W. Donald, Co. K, 17th Inf.	318	194	138	650

The prizes authorized in G.O. No. 45, H.Q.A., A.G.O., 1903, are awarded as follows: Corpl. William Niederberger, band, 23d Inf., gold medal; Corpl. William Richards, Co. F, 17th Inf., silver medal; Capt. William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., silver medal; Sergt. Charles F. Wilson, Co. M, 17th Inf., bronze medal; Private John E. Rimmel, Co. L, 23d Inf., bronze medal; Private George Howard, Co. K, 23d Inf., bronze medal; Sergt. Edward K. Black, Co. H, 17th Inf., bronze medal; Private James R. Page, Co. F, 23d Inf., bronze medal.

By command of Major General Wood:  
EDW. DAVIS, Major and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 5, JAN. 26, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Announces that the annual department contest in athletic sports will be held in Zamboanga, Mindanao, March 14, 15 and 16, 1904, and gives the necessary instructions.

GENERAL STAFF.

Capt. David DuB. Gaillard, General Staff, in addition to his duties as a member of the General Staff Corps is assigned to duty as engineer officer of the Northern Division, relieving Capt. William B. Ladue, C.E., of that duty. (March 23, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. John T. Simmons, now at Malahit Island, Laguna de Bay, will proceed to Calocan, Rizal, Luzon, for duty. (Feb. 3, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William J. Smith, now at San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, Luzon, will proceed to Jolo, Jolo, for duty. (Feb. 3, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Gilmore, now at San Francisco, will proceed to Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Fritz W. Kuter, who will proceed to Fort Dade, Fla., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Philip Glesener. Sergeant Glesener will avail himself of the furlough authorized, and upon expiration will report by letter to the Q.M. General of the Army for assignment to a new station. (March 23, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days, to take effect about March 13, 1904, is granted Capt. Frank H. Lawton, commissary. (March 12, D.G.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Joseph Thompson, Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (March 13, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Jacob Karbach upon return to



Fort Apache, Arizona Territory, from furlough will proceed to Fort Liscum, Alaska, for duty at that post. (March 18, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. George Wentzel, now at No. 621 Ottawa street, Leavenworth, Kas., upon expiration of furlough granted him from Fort Bliss, Texas, will report to the C.O., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty at that post. (March 18, W.D.)

Capt. Frank A. Cook, commissary, will report to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for duty temporarily as chief commissary of that department. Captain Cook will also temporarily assume the duties of purchasing commissary at Omaha. (March 21, W.D.)

Major Frank F. Eastman, commissary, is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, to take effect Aug. 9, 1904, and will then proceed to San Francisco. (March 21, W.D.)

Capt. Ralph Harrison, commissary, will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty in the subsistence department in that division. (March 21, W.D.)

Par. 12, S.O. 55, March 7, 1904, W.D., relating to Capt. Frank A. Cook and Majors William H. Bean and Frank F. Eastman, commissaries, is revoked. (March 21, W.D.)

Capt. Alexander M. Davis, commissary, will report in person to Col. Frank E. Nye, assistant commissary general, president of the examining board at Chicago, Ill., for examination for promotion. (March 22, W.D.)

Par. 5, S.O. No. 65, W.D., March 18, 1904, relating to Post Commissary Sergt. Jacob Karbach is revoked. (March 23, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Jacob Karbach, now at New York city, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him from Fort Apache, is transferred to Fort Liscum, Alaska. (March 23, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. H. Corbuser, surgeon, chief surgeon of the department, now at Zamboanga, Mindanao, will proceed to Jolo, Jolo Island, to ascertain and report upon the cause of so large a sick report at that station. (Jan. 13, D. Min.)

Capt. William W. Quinton, asst. surg., to Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, P.I., for duty as surgeon at that station. (Feb. 8, D. Visayas.)

Major Charles E. Woodruff, surg., now at Santa Mesa, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Feb. 6, D. Luzon.)

The following named officers will proceed to the station set after their respective names, for duty: Contract Surgs. Edward Bailey, to Pasay Garrison; Leighton R. Cornman, to Santa Mesa; Calvin D. Snyder, to Cuartel Meisic, Manila; James B. Pascoe, to Lucena, Tayabas; Joseph Pinguat, to Legaspi, Albay. (Feb. 3, D. Luzon.)

Contract Dental Surg. Ord M. Sorber will proceed from Fort Clark, to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for duty. (March 16, D.T.)

Leave for three months on account of sickness is granted Contract Surg. Edward D. Williams, and he is authorized to enter the U.S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment therein. (March 19, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect June 1, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Reuben B. Miller, asst. surg. (March 19, W.D.)

Capt. John S. Kulp, asst. surg., to report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to duty in command of company of instruction No. 2, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., at Fort McDowell. (March 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. Carroll D. Buck, asst. surg., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will report in person at that place to the C.O., battalion of Philippine Scouts, for duty, and will accompany the battalion to St. Louis, Mo., and take station with it at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. George J. Newgarden, asst. surg. (March 18, W.D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 38, c.s., these headquarters, relating to Contract Surg. Joseph K. Combe, is revoked. (March 11, D. Texas.)

Contract Surg. Frederick E. Jenkins from duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., and will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty at that station. (March 15, D. Gulf.)

Contract Surg. O. W. Woods, now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on temporary duty, is assigned to duty at that post. (March 5, D. Col.)

Leave for two months, to take effect from March 6, 1904, is granted Contract Surg. M. Manley Waterhouse. (March 23, W.D.)

Upon the arrival of Major W. P. Kendall, surg., at Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., Contract Surg. Frank H. Titus, will be relieved from duty at that post and will report at the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with the 28th Infantry. (March 11, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect April 1, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. Randall C. Stoney. (March 23, D.E.)

Par. 16, S.O. 65, March 18, 1904, W.D., is so amended as to relieve 1st Lieut. Carroll D. Buck, asst. surg., from further duty in the Philippines Division. (March 23, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Earl F. Greene, H.C., Army transport McClellan, pier 12, New York city, N.Y., will be relieved from duty about that vessel when it is placed out of commission and will report to the attending surgeon, No. 35 Whitehall street, New York city, for duty in his office. (March 23, W.D.)

The following men of the Hospital Corps will proceed to the stations set after their names for duty: Sergt. 1st Class William J. Donahay, to Pilar, Sorsogon, relieving Sergt. Joseph Giles, who will proceed to Pasay Barracks, for duty; Sergt. 1st Class George W. Hicks, to Bacon, Sorsogon; Sergt. Theodore M. Blank, to Santa Maria, Bulacan; Sergt. Charles E. Jewett, to Los Banos, Laguna; for detached service at Bay, Laguna; Sergt. Gustav Hagen, to Camp McGrath, Batangas. (Feb. 4, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. Willis W. James, H.C., is transferred to Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (March 21, W.D.)

Sergts. Anthony Metzner and Joseph W. Harrison, H.C., will be sent on or about April 5, 1904, to St. Louis, Mo., for duty with the exhibit of the Medical Department at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. (March 18, W.D.)

Sergt. Thomas F. Huddleston, H.C., from further duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Camp Marahui, Mindanao, for duty. (Jan. 15, D. Mindanao.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Schwenkenberg, H.C., to Camp Morrison, Illinois, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class John Nankervis, who will proceed to Naic, Cavite, for duty, relieving Sergt. Harry B. Stone, who will proceed to Lucena, Tayabas, for duty. (Feb. 4, D. Luzon.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. David Scott, upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (March 23, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about March 20, 1904, is granted Capt. John R. Lynch, paymaster, Omaha. (March 4, D. Mo.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Major William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, upon his arrival at San Francisco, will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as signal officer of that department during the absence on leave of Major George O. Squier. Upon the return of Major Squier to duty at San Francisco Major Glassford will proceed to Denver, Colo., and relieve Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, from his duties as signal officer, Department of the Colorado. (March 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Richard O. Rickard, Signal Corps, at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and 1st Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, will delay reporting at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., until regularly relieved by officers of the Signal Corps. (March 19, W.D.)

Capt. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps, signal officer, Department of the Missouri, Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for the purpose of making arrangements for the installation of a system of signaling on the rifle range at that post. (March 7, D. Mo.)

So much of par. 15, S.O. 114, Dec. 29, 1903, W.D., as directs Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, to return to Seattle, Wash., on April 1, 1904, is revoked. Captain Russell will proceed from this city as soon as his services can be spared by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, not later than May 15, 1904, to Seattle, Wash., for duty pertaining to the installation of the Alaskan cable, and will make such voyages by sea on the transport Burnside as may be necessary. Captain Russell will then return to his proper station in Washington. (March 22, W.D.)

So much of par. 27, S.O. 82, Nov. 19, 1903, W.D., as directs Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, to return to Seattle, Wash., in April, 1904, is revoked. Lieutenant Colonel Allen will proceed from New York city, N.Y., as soon as his services can be spared by the commanding general, Department of the East, not later than May 15, 1904, to Seattle, Wash., and assume charge of the installation of the Alaskan cable system, and in connection therewith will make such voyages by sea on the transport Burnside as may be necessary. Upon the completion of these duties Lieutenant Colonel Allen will return to his proper station in New York city, and resume his duties as signal officer, Department of the East. (March 22, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Capt. Ralph Harrison, 2d Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department. (March 21, W.D.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Fountain, 4th Cav., having reported, is assigned to station at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (March 5, D. Mo.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. William L. Karnes, 6th Cav., aide-de-camp, Omaha. (March 4, D. Mo.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. R. C. Caldwell, 7th Cav. (March 15, D. Gulf.)

First Lieut. Solomon L. Jeffers, 7th Cav., now on leave will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Myer, Va., for duty for a period of one month, at the end of which time he will revert to status of leave. (March 19, W.D.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Veterinarian Samuel Glasston, Jr., 9th Cav., will proceed to Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., for duty with the squadron of the 9th Cavalry stationed at that post. (March 12, D. Cal.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

The following transfers are made in the 12th Cav.: 1st Lieut. John D. Long, from Troop M to Troop A; 1st Lieut. James M. Burroughs, from Troop A to Troop M; 1st Lieut. John J. Ryan, from Troop D to Troop H; 1st Lieut. Frank L. Case, from Troop H to Troop D. (March 23, W.D.)

##### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

First Lieut. Clark D. Dudley, 14th Cav., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 8, Phil. Div.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY. The extension of leave granted Capt. Conway H. Arnold Jr., A.C., is extended six months on surgeon's certificate. (March 21, W.D.)

Capt. George F. Landers, A.C., will report in person to the C.O., Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty at that post. (March 21, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. John McClellan, A.C., Camp McKinley, H.T., will proceed to Honolulu and Hilo, and make the annual inspection of the National Guard of Hawaii. (March 8, Pac. Div.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. H. H. Scott, A.C., is extended twenty-three days. (March 18, D.E.)

Capt. Delamere Skerrett, A.C., is detailed as acting judge advocate, to complete a period of four years. Captain Skerrett is relieved from duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as acting judge advocate, Department of the East. (March 19, W.D.)

To carry out the requirements of G.O. 27, March 11, 1903, A.G.O., the C.O. of each Artillery District, accompanied by such member of his staff as he may order to accompany him, will make two journeys during each of the months of April, May and June, 1904, from headquarters to each of the posts in his respective district enumerated in that order and return, with the exception of Fort Constitution, New Hampshire; Fort Caswell, North Carolina; Fort Dade and Fort De Soto, Florida, and Fort Morgan, Alabama, to which posts only one visit and return will be made during the months indicated. (March 22, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Henry A. Reed, Capt. Samuel C. Vestal, and 1st Lieut. Jacob E. Wyke, A.C., is convened and will meet at San Juan, P.R., on Friday, April 1, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Frank A. Ryan, 5th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (March 21, D.E.)

The 3d Battery, Field Art., instead of the 4th Battery, will participate in the ceremonies of Gettysburg, Pa., on Memorial Day, May 30, 1904. (March 21, D.E.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGAN.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about March 29, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. David A. Lindsay, 1st Inf., Fort Brady. (March 11, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 1, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 1st Lieut. Augustus H. Bishop, 1st Inf., Fort Wayne. (March 11, D. Lakes.)

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. William R. Sample, adjutant, 3d Inf. (March 9, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William C. Stone, 3d Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (March 8, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Frederick R. Day, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., is detailed to inspect the militia of Indiana. (March 10, Nor. Div.)

The leave granted Major Edward H. Plummer, 3d Inf., is extended one month. (March 23, W.D.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Capt. Charles G. French, 7th Inf., to Santa Mesa, for duty. (Feb. 6, D. Luzon.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. John Stafford, 8th Inf. (March 14, At. Div.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (March 11, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 10th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, will proceed to Virginia City, Nev., and make the annual inspection of the National Guard of that State. (March 8, Pac. Div.)

Major Robert C. VanVleet, 10th Inf., is assigned to duty in charge of the construction of a target range on the Fort Baker Military Reservation. (March 5, D. Cal.)

##### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Capt. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf., is detailed for special duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. (March 19, W.D.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Robert O. Van Horn, 17th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Cottabato, Mindanao, for duty. (Jan. 19, D. Min.)

Second Lieut. Leo A. Dewey, 17th Inf., battalion Q.M. and C.S., from further duty at Davao, Mindanao, to Cottabato, Mindanao, for duty; 2d Lieut. Daniel M. Chesnut, Jr., from further duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Davao, Mindanao, for duty. (July 27, D. Min.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Major George S. Young, 18th Inf., having been returned to duty from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, will proceed to Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, for duty. (Feb. 4, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. John W. Barnes, 18th Inf., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, to Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, for duty with his company. (Feb. 5, Phil. Div.)

##### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL.

Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling, is detailed to inspect the militia of South Dakota, vice Capt. Herman Hall, 21st Inf., relieved. (March 12, Nor. Div.)

##### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Second Lieut. H. S. Adams, 23d Inf., from hospital at Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Parang, Mindanao, for duty. (Jan. 20, D. Min.)

Colonel Reade, commanding the 23d Infantry, under date of Malabang, Mindanao, P.I. Jan. 31, announces that during the time given to theoretical instruction in sighting, aiming and position drill and gallery practice, it is the intention to prepare all organizations in this command who are to take part in the small arms practice during the coming target season, for the work to be done during this season. With this end in view officers will act as instructors as well as supervise instruction. The Practice season for small arms practice, begins March 1, 1904, by which time all organizations in this command will be required to have completed all instruction practicable.

##### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (March 8, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about March 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest Vand. Murphy, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (March 9, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about March 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 27th Inf., Columbus Barracks. (March 9, D. Lakes.)

Major Charles R. Tyler, 27th Inf., will join his regiment in the Department of the Lakes, reporting en route to the department commander, Chicago, Ill., for assignment to a station. (March 11, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th Inf., is relieved from duty inspecting the organized militia of the State of Indiana and will return to his proper station. (March 10, Nor. Div.)

##### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

First Lieut. William H. Patterson, 28th Inf., will report to Major Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf., for duty in connection with the construction of a target range on the Fort Baker Military Reservation. (March 5, D. Cal.)

##### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Ulysses G. Worri- low, 29th Inf., is further extended one month. (March 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles L. Willard, 29th Inf., is detailed on duty as officer in charge of prisoners, Fort San Pedro 22, Hilo, P.I., vice 1st Lieut. A. B. Sloan, 29th Inf., relieved. The latter will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., for duty with his company. (Feb. 4, D. Visayas.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. C. J. CRANE. Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about March 29, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Aristides Moreno, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. (March 21, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. George C. Broome, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, is extended seven days. (March 23, D.E.)

#### GENERAL SERVICE AND STAFF COLLEGE.

First Lieut. E. R. Stuart, C.E., is hereby relieved from temporary duty as assistant instructor, Department of Engineering. (March 22, Gen. Ser. Staff College.)

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, March 15, 1904. Detail: Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf., Capt. Thomas W. Griffith, 27th Inf.; Capt. Walter T. Bates, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Ralph McCoy, 27th Inf., James M. Kimbrough, Jr., 27th Inf.; Joseph H. Griffiths, 27th Inf.; Thaddeus B. Seigie, 27th Inf.; George C. Shaw, 27th Inf.; 3d Lieuts. William E. Pearson, 27th Inf., Wallace McNamee, 27th Inf., John J. Fulmer, 27th Inf., Frederick E. Wilson, 27th Inf., Edward J. Moran, 27th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, A.C., judge advocate. (March 9, D. Lakes.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles Humphreys, A.C., Capt. Elisha S. Benton, A.C., and 1st Lieut. Godwin Ordway, A.C., is convened, and will meet at Fort DuPont, Del., on Wednesday, March 23, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Patrick F. Dugan, 45th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (March 19, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., for the examination of officers of the Subsistence Department. Detail: Col. Frank E. Nye, asst. commissary general; Major Francis J. Ives, surg.; Major Albert D. Niskern, commissary; Major Charles McClure, 14th Inf.; Capt. William E. Purviance, asst. surg. (March 22, W.D.)

The members of the board of officers appointed for the preparation of the Drill Regulations, Field Artillery, for the rapid fire field gun recently adopted, will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., to observe shrapnel and other firing with the new gun, and upon the completion of this duty will return to this city. (March 23, W.D.)

#### MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

Capt. John K. Miller, 5th Inf., is detailed to inspect the organized militia of the State of Delaware. (March 14, At. Div.)

Major John C. Gresham, 15th Cav., and Capt. Edward H. Catlin, A.C., are detailed to inspect the militia of the State of West Virginia. (March 14, At. Div.)

Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, 7th Cav., is detailed to inspect the militia of the District of Columbia. (March 14, At. Div.)

Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf., is detailed to inspect the militia of Vermont. (March 14, At. Div.)

Major Robert W. Dowdy, retired, is detailed to inspect the militia of Mississippi. (March 17, At. Div.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: First Sergt. James A. Loomis, Co. A, 27th Inf.; Corpl. Henry J. Carter, O.D. (March 23, W.D.)

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

Major Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf., accompanied by Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, inspector



of small arms practice, will proceed to San Jose, Coyote, Sargents and such other points in California, for the examination of sites with a view to the location of a range for small arms target practice. (March 8, D. Cal.)

Electrician Sergt. Henry P. Adams, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Baker, Cal.; Electrician Sergt. Albert E. Jenkins, now at Fort Baker, Cal., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (March 13, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. George A. Mills, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., is transferred to Fort McKinley, Me., for duty. (March 13, W.D.)

#### U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

**BURNSIDE**—Arrived at Manila Feb. 5. **BUFORD**—Sailed from San Francisco March 11, with 600 marines for Manila.

**DIX**—Arrived at San Francisco March 4. To sail for Manila about March 23.

**INGALLS**—At Manila. **KILPATRICK**—At Manila. Will return to United States via Suez Canal.

**LISCUM**—At Manila permanently. **LOGAN**—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 12. To sail for Manila April 1.

**SEWARD**—At Manila. **SHERIDAN**—Sailed from Manila March 15 for San Francisco probably with 11th Cavalry aboard.

**SHERMAN**—Sailed from San Francisco March 1 for Manila with 12th Infantry.

**SUMNER**—At New York. **THOMAS**—Arrived at San Francisco March 14. To sail for Manila April 20.

**WRIGHT**—At Manila.

#### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., March 24, 1904.

Spurred on to greater activity by last week's defeat, the bowlers of Plattsburg again contested with a picked team of the officers for the supremacy on the alleys, last Friday. The score showed the city team winners by twenty points. The players from the city were Messrs. Nash, Howell, Rockwell and Studholm, and as another player was necessary Lieut. A. L. Singleton offered them his services. The players from the garrison were Lieutenants Mudgett, Sinclair, Beck, Nolan and Endicott. Major and Mrs. Henry D. Snyder entertained Major and Mrs. Fremont, Capt. and Mrs. Martin, and Capt. and Mrs. Edwards at dinner on Wednesday last. Mrs. Snyder made the charming hostess she always is, and presided at one of the most daintily arranged tables imaginable. The decorations were all in pink, a wide satin ribbon passing diagonally across the table being arranged with loops at each end. The candelabra and candlesticks all having pink shades, while pink carnations were scattered about the table. Major and Mrs. Snyder will soon make a visit to New York and Washington.

Captain Hartmann gave a delightfully arranged chafing-dish party last week at his handsomely furnished bachelor quarters. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Earl C. Carnahan, Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Clark and Mrs. Rafferty.

Mrs. Fremont entertained the euchre club on Monday afternoon. Everyone was delighted at the innovation of the new tally cards furnished by the hostess. Mrs. Snyder won the club prize, a handsome Haviland plate, while Mrs. Chatfield won the second prize, given by Mrs. Wallis O. Clark, as a penalty for having won three club prizes. The scores made were rather lower than usual, as the attention of the players was somewhat distracted by the rare curios from abroad of which the Fremonts still have a valuable collection even after the severe losses caused by the fire which destroyed the greater part of their possessions. The garrison is to be congratulated on the acquisition of Major and Mrs. Fremont to its society.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Drury, the parents of Mrs. Snyder, who recently visited Plattsburg Barracks, will be glad to learn that they are recovering from their recent illnesses.

Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Williams and son, James, arrived from Fort Reno, Oklahoma, via Montreal on Monday, and were entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Sigerfoos. The garrison turned out in force to welcome the Williams family back to its old home, the 5th making an impromptu reception at the Sigerfoos quarters. By a singular coincidence, while at Fort Reno, Captain Williams was under the command of Major J. M. T. Partello, formerly a captain in the 5th. All of their old friends in the regiment were delighted to hear from them thus almost directly.

Mrs. Glenn entertained the afternoon bridge club on Tuesday. The usual four course luncheon being served before the playing began. The circular table five feet in diameter, made of Filipino mahogany (narrs) adapted itself charmingly to the seating of the eight members. Meses. Borden, Glenn, Snyder, Carnahan, Campbell, of the post, and Meses. Larkin, Watson and Hawkins, of the city.

The Evening Bridge Club met Saturday evening at Miss Fanny Moore's in the city, half the members being from the post, and half from Plattsburg. Twenty members were present and the club was most happily entertained. Mrs. Moore and her two charming daughters are extremely popular at the post and they have done much toward making the garrison ladies feel at home in the city. Mrs. Moore is a cousin of Mrs. W. F. Martin, wife of Capt. William F. Martin, of this regiment. Mrs. Martin will have as her guest for the Easter holidays, her niece, Miss Helen Johnston, of Terre Haute, Ind., who is attending Miss Butts's School at Norwich, Conn.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 21, 1904.

Col. and Mrs. J. W. Duncan entertained a number of friends most delightfully at dinner on Saturday evening. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Major and Mrs. L. S. McCormick, Capt. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Brown, and Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Simons. Mrs. J. W. Duncan entertained the student officers' wives on Wednesday afternoon with cards.

The regular weekly meeting of the bridge whist club was held on Monday evening. Among the club members are Gen. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler and Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Sennum.

Mrs. West, wife of Lieut. R. J. West, has gone to Texas, where she will remain for some time, hoping that a milder climate will restore her to health. Capt. Richard R. Steedman, 11th Inf., recruiting officer at Kansas City, was a visitor at the post on Sunday. Lieut. F. W. Griffin, 16th Battery, was in Topeka last week taking depositions in a legal matter.

Capt. C. S. Wallace is now engaged in putting in the new systems of signals at the rifle ranges. It is Colonel Duncan's desire to have the changes made in connection with the new rifle range before the practice opens. Captain Wallace will remain several days, and while here will be the guest of Capt. W. K. Jones.

The concert on Tuesday evening was unusually well attended and was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. Mrs. Coleman, who was to have sung, was suffering from tonsillitis and could not appear, which was a disappointment to the audience. At the last moment Mrs. Flagler kindly consented to sing "The Milkmaid's Song." She was enthusiastically received, her pure, sweet voice charming everyone. For an encore she sang "What Pity is Akin to." Dancing followed the concert till eleven o'clock.

The officers and ladies of the Engineer Battalion are

arranging to give a musicale and operatic entertainment at Pope hall April 5. The proceeds from the entertainment will go to the Army Relief Society, of which the Engineer Battalion forms a chapter.

Lieut. W. H. Plummer and his assistants left Saturday to do some recruiting at Seneca, Kansas. Capt. H. W. Atkinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Coleman and Lieut. H. C. Tatum were visitors in Kansas City on Saturday. Gen. and Mrs. Freeman were in Topeka last week. Mr. Lloyd, secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at St. Joseph, Mo., delivered an address at Pope hall on Sunday evening.

The 6th Infantry band gave the customary concert in honor of Ireland's patron saint on the morning of March 17 which was much enjoyed by the residents of the garrison. The first number was a new march called "The Irish Regiment," made up of "St. Patrick's Day," "Sprig of Shillelagh" and "Wearing of the Green."

On account of the large number of cases of measles among the soldiers within the last few weeks, both hospitals are filled and Union hall is to be used temporarily as a convalescent hospital. Lieutenant Schindel has been placed in charge of this hospital. While this building is being used as a hospital the enlisted men's school will be held in the basement of Pope hall.

The banquet tendered General Bell by the business men of Leavenworth at the Planter's hotel on the evening of March 17 (some account of which appears elsewhere), was the most brilliant and enthusiastic entertainment of the kind given in Leavenworth in many years.

The Fort Leavenworth branch of the Women's Auxiliary gave a "mi-careme" tea on Thursday, March 17, at Colonel Hoff's quarters on Grant avenue. The following unique and clever acrostic was one of two poems used as invitations, accompanying the small "age bags" and sent to the officers and their families:

We greet you thus to say there'll be  
On the 17th of March a Lenten tea  
Mid-Lent, you know, we celebrate;  
A though quite harmless, we'd state.  
Now Mrs. Hoff has lent her home,  
So don't forget at 4:30 to come;

And in this bag please bring a penny,  
Unless you really haven't any.  
Xactly one for ev'ry year  
In which the Lord has spared you here.  
Let no one chance to see the same.  
I n case your age might cause you shame;  
A nd if each year you've been on earth  
R evels of holy works a dearth.  
Y ou now can do a penny's worth.

Four Grant avenue, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The sum of seventy dollars is a substantial proof that the invitations were very generally accepted and generously responded to. It proved a fine opportunity for the display of many very beautiful costumes brought from the Orient, and nine of the members who are the happy possessors of these precious souvenirs of their recent travels were dressed to represent Chinese, Japanese and Russians. One costume was of particular interest, having been sent by the Empress Dowager of China to the little granddaughter of Minister Conger, the child's mother wearing the costume. These ladies presided at the tea table and disposed of home made candies and cakes.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 22, 1904.

Out of doors drills on the plain should have been begun on March 15, but the weather and the condition of the plain not permitting, the area of barracks has done duty as a drill ground since that date. Assiduously are the spring drills being carried on, with the incentive of the St. Louis trip taking definite shape at last. It is expected that the Board of Visitors will assemble at the post this year on May 23. The examinations and military exercises usually held in June will be held this year during the week between May 30 and May 27. On the latter date the Corps of Cadets will leave for St. Louis to remain until June 12. After the return of the cadets to West Point the members of the first class, (1904), will be graduated. This date will be a day or so after the return, between June 13 and June 15.

There was no fencing match Saturday afternoon. In the evening a large audience enjoyed a lecture by the well-known author, Hamlin Garland. Subject: "Joys of the Trail."

It is with great satisfaction that the friends of the Rev. Hubert Shipman, the chaplain, have learned that he will continue with us, having received from the President his re-appointment for the next four years. Mr. Shipman is about to enter upon the third term of his office as chaplain at the Military Academy, the duties of which since his appointment in 1896, he has performed so conscientiously and so efficiently.

Mrs. Martin entertained the Reading Club last Thursday afternoon. "Rostand," was the subject of the paper read.

At the close of the present week the Cadets will enjoy two days holiday, Friday and Saturday, March 25 and 26. Yale is scheduled for the fencing visit on Saturday. Next week our team will participate in the Intercollegiate College Championship contests, to take place at the New York Athletic Club, New York city, April 1 and 2. It is rumored that an Army-Navy fencing bout will be one of the features of the St. Louis visit.

Gen. A. I. Bates, retired, has been a guest of Professor Tillman. Mrs. G. W. Lieber of Washington, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Larned.

Mrs. Palmer L. Pierce has issued invitations for a five o'clock tea to be given in aid of the work of the West Point Section of the Army Relief Society, on Friday afternoon, March 25.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 17, 1904.

Many and persistent rumors have been flying around Vancouver Barracks for the past ten days that the 19th Infantry were booked for Alaska upon the opening of navigation, to relieve the 8th, which will have completed their two years' detail in Alaska in July, but the arrival of the Army and Navy Journal yesterday with the announcement that the 3d Infantry were ordered to Alaska to take the place of the 8th, brought relief to all the members of the 19th who were viewing with dismay the possibilities of another move.

One of the pleasant dinners given this week, was that of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston on Tuesday, when they entertained Major and Mrs. Ebert, Col. and Mrs. Hodgson, Col. and Mrs. Davis, Major and Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Cullem and Captain Hawthorne.

There is a possibility that this year there will be a joint encampment of the regulars and the National Guard of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, at American Lake about July 1. Arrangements are now being made by the adjutant generals of the three states and several consultations have been held at Vancouver Barracks. Though no definite plans have been agreed upon as yet, it is hoped by its promoters that the plan can be carried out on account of the benefit to the National Guard.

Mr. Nickols, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Edward S. Walton, for the past month, left Monday for Pasadena, Cal., not being able to remain at the Barracks longer on account of ill health which was aggravated by the cold, wet weather prevalent at this time of year.

Several officials of the Northern Pacific arrived yesterday afternoon at Vancouver Barracks to view the concessions granted them by special act of Congress, giving them the right of way across the reservation. The right of way to be a hundred feet in width and to closely follow the river bank. The road must also be completed within

a year. If the present survey is followed out it will necessitate the moving of the commissary building further back from the river bank.

The grounds around Department Headquarters which are now adorned with Spartan simplicity, will some time in the near future be gay with flowers and shrubs, the chief quartermaster having been authorized to make the necessary improvements.

#### FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., March 20, 1904.

A free minstrel show was given by Troop G, 10th Cav., on Saturday, March 19, in G troop amusement hall, that was laughable from start to finish, the work of Privates Polk and Hodge, end men, being exceptionally good. Privates Bairfield, Sullivan, Dunbar and Wheeler, as female impersonators, were almost true to life. The song, "I got mine," by Cook Wilson, called for an encore. The male quartette, Privates Brown, DeMar, Stanford and Johnson, in "Who Built the Ark?" was greeted by much applause. Cook Wilson and Private Hodge in the chicken stealing act, showed that they must have had much practice in real life. Private Brown was a ticket taker, with one eye on the ladies and one on the tickets, was natural as life. New gags were introduced by Private Hodge that were well received. The stage settings were in good taste, and were the work of Sergeant Dorsey.

Lieut. H. S. Terrell has been busy draining the parade ground the past week. The great banks of snow that have accumulated during the winter are making lots of water.

Capt. Samuel D. Freeman of C Troop, 10th Cav., stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb., arrived on 41 Sunday. He will inspect the State militia at Sheridan and Buffalo.

A post baseball team has been organized for 1904, with Lieut. Emmett Addis as manager. The team is practicing daily.

The soldiers' quarters at this post are all that could be desired, but the officers are badly crowded. Quarters for two companies of infantry are complete, and as soon as they are received by the Government, can be occupied. One of the new officers' quarters now practically finished, will be used as a hospital upon the arrival of the troops now en route from the Philippines.

#### FORT SNEILING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 18, 1904.

During the past week Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Harrison, 21st Inf., entertained at a "Dutch Dinner." Capt. and Mrs. Cromwell Stacey, Capt. W. M. Morrow, Capt. C. R. Howland and Lieut. T. L. Brewer were guests.

Major and Mrs. H. A. Leonhaeuser, Capt. C. R. Howland, Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Van Deraan, Capt. and Mrs. T. F. Dwyer, Lieuts. J. F. Ware and H. L. Jordan were entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Stacey at dinner on the evening of March 11.

Miss Kline's "Lobster Newburg" on Friday evening was a great success. At high five early in the evening, Mrs. Sayer and Lieutenant Harrison won first prizes and Mrs. Harrison and Lieutenant Sayer were presented with the consolations.

Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Van Deraan, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Miss Nash, of Plattsburg, N.Y., Captain Morrow and Captain Howland.

Lieut. J. J. Mayes, 24th Inf., passed the afternoon of the 8th with Capt. and Mrs. Dwyer. Capt. and Mrs. Dwyer entertained the Fort Snelling Comedy Club on Friday evening. Captain Dwyer and Lieutenant Ware are much appreciated on such occasions, their violin solos are most enjoyable.

Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardener is absent from the post inspecting the North Dakota National Guard. During his absence of Major Leonhaeuser is commanding.

The parade was covered with four inches of snow on the morning of March 14, but this did not interfere with arrangements for parade by the 21st Infantry and 10th and 30th Batteries; the occasion being the presentation of medals to Sergeant Major Drescher, 21st Inf., and Corporal Coleman, 10th Battery. Major Leonhaeuser, 21st Inf., made a few remarks to these competitors, very complimentary to them and of good advice to all.

The Fort Snelling Bowling Team defeated the Graymen of St. Paul on Friday evening, by a score of 2,355 to 2,150. Sergeant French, Co. A., holds the post record, having scored in a game 257 points.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 15, 1904.

Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, commanding the Southwestern Division, with headquarters at Oklahoma City, arrived in El Paso last week for the purpose of inspecting the troops and needs of this post. General Sumner was accompanied by Mrs. Sumner and his aides, Capt. John J. Pershing and Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, U.S.A. After leaving here General Sumner proceeded to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Capt. Henry W. Diekmann, 26th Inf., commanding officer at this post, inspected the Border Rifles, El Paso militia company, at their armory in town, last week. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Mills, were in El Paso last week visiting their many friends. They are both frequent and welcome visitors to El Paso.

Capt. Charles C. Ballou, recently transferred to the 15th Infantry from the 12th, left this post last week for his new station at Monterey, Cal. Mrs. Ballou with their children will remain here until the school term ends in El Paso in May, as their two oldest daughters are pursuing their studies there.

Lieut. P. H. Brereton, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, accompanied by Mrs. Brereton and their son, arrived in El Paso recently and expect to be there for some time.

Mrs. Wilbur M. Duval, who with her son and granddaughter, has been visiting Major and Mrs. T. H. Logan, U.S.A., retired, left this week for their home in Birmingham, Ala.

It is very improbable that the bill for the enlargement of Fort Bliss, presented by Congressman Smith of this district, will be passed, as this bill has already met with great opposition.

Miss Mary Edwards, of San Antonio, spent a few days in El Paso recently, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Waters Davis. Miss Edwards was en route to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to visit her sister, Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. Andrew E. Williams, U.S.A.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 21, 1904.

Capt. William R. Sample, 3d Inf., from Fort Thomas, has been visiting at the post. Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., has returned from London, Ky., where he has been visiting his parents. Lieut. Bernard Shrap has returned from Fort Reno, Oklahoma, where he conducted a detachment of eighty recruits. Contract Surgeon W. C. Mabry returned from Salt Lake City, March 14, and left again for that point March 20. On account of his remarkable success in treating measles cases among the men, the post is sorry to lose Dr. Mabry. He lost only a few cases.

Mrs. James H. McRae gave a delightful card party Thursday evening, March 18. Prizes were awarded.

Capt. Russell C. Langdon, 3d Inf., has returned from New York where he attended the funeral of his step-mother. His father, Col. Leomis L. Langdon, retired, accompanied him and will visit his son for some time.

Capt. Charles F. Crain returned from San Francisco March 14. His mother, Mrs. Crain, is visiting him.



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Considerable excitement has arisen among the French subjects resident in Canada because of orders from the French Government directing them to return to France for military duty. It is stated in Montreal despatches that this is the first time since the Franco-Prussian War that France has called home the members of her military reserves living in other countries, and that it will probably be quite generally ignored by French subjects who have settled in Canada. The action of the French Government does not necessarily indicate any increased danger of European entanglements arising from the war in the Far East, but it does indicate a keen sense of the possibilities of danger in that quarter and a determination to prepare for those possibilities as thoroughly as conditions will permit. The activities of military preparation everywhere visible show unmistakably that while all the great nations, aside from Russian and Japan, are maintaining an attitude of neutrality, it is an armed neutrality pure and simple, which will continue only so long as it is guaranteed by preparedness for war.

The board of Navy officers which is investigating the accident in which the muzzles were blown off of two 8-inch guns on the Iowa, will resume its sessions in Washington. Professor Philip R. Alger, U.S.N., has been ordered to Washington for duty with this board.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904.

**COLLISION OF THE MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS.**

Capt. Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., commanding the battleship Illinois, is warmly commended in the findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the collision of the Missouri and Illinois off Guantanamo for his splendid seamanship which, the report says, saved the Illinois from what would almost inevitably have proved her total destruction had it not been for the excellent judgment shown by her captain at several critical moments. The findings of the court are that the accident was due to the failure of the steam steering gear of the Missouri to work at a critical moment, and to the further fact that the Missouri, while going ahead at high speed, in a general direction at right angles to the course of the Illinois, changed to emergency speed astern swinging the bow of the Missouri around so that the Illinois narrowly escaped being sunk with all on board, and that she was saved only by the quick and accurate judgment of her commander. The report shows that while the Illinois and Missouri were cruising abreast at a distance of five hundred yards apart, the Missouri suddenly gave a lurch in the direction of the Illinois. Captain Bradford thereupon swung his ship around in the same direction, went ahead at full speed, and the Missouri crossed in the rear of the Illinois and fell behind. It was supposed that the steering gear of the Missouri was again in working order, and she started ahead at full speed to regain her place in the line alongside the Illinois, but her steering gear again failed, and once more the Missouri, at high speed, started for the Illinois, which was going at ten knots. So rapidly was the Missouri coming toward him that Captain Bradford gave an order to reverse the engines, intending to stop the Illinois and give the Missouri a free way across her bow, but at the same moment Captain Cowles, grasping the danger of the situation, ordered the Missouri's engines reversed, and within a minute both ships were backing and soon would have struck. Captain Bradford, when he discovered that the Missouri was backing ordered the Illinois full speed ahead with port helm, waited until the Missouri had passed the turning center of the Illinois, and quickly put the helm hard astarboard in the effort to swing the Illinois around before the Missouri should strike her. It was impossible for the Illinois to get out of the Missouri's way in time, but this maneuver saved Captain Bradford's ship from a blow which, it is believed, would have proved her destruction.

The result of an examination of the Illinois in dry dock shows that by swinging her stern away from the Missouri's bow, Captain Bradford almost avoided a collision. The ram of the Missouri did not reach the hull of the Illinois; the slope of her bow under the ram, however, rode or slid up the port propeller hub and strut, the latter supporting the port propeller shaft, breaking the upper arm and bending the lower one; the upper arm was pushed through the side plating, causing a great leak. Two blades of the propeller were bent by striking the starboard bow of the Missouri, but the contact was so momentary that the third blade is not injured. In addition there is a dent above and abaft the propeller strut about 4 1-2 ft. by 2; it slopes forward at an angle of about 45 degrees. Evidently this dent was caused by the bulge of the bow of the Missouri, but the blow was so light that no leak was caused by it.

This collision is a matter of great gravity, which calls for a very clear public exposition of all the facts. The



Victoria-Camperdown disaster, attended with its frightful loss of life and the sinking of one of the best British battleships, is by no means forgotten; and that the same result did not happen after this last collision appears to have been due to good fortune and the consummate seamanship of Captain Bradford. The fact that steering gear is impaired does not imply impairment of main engines, nor does it appear that the motive power of the Missouri was out of control. This being the fact it looks as if the real cause of this collision might largely depend upon the voluntary backing of the Missouri without notification. We note that the Court of Inquiry has amply held Captain Bradford free from blame. It has also generally recommended that no further proceedings be had; but under the Wortman precedent this recommendation carries no special weight and certainly does not preclude the raising of any question calculated to assist the public to an accurate and complete comprehension of how two \$5,000,000 battleships so nearly came to going to the bottom.

Secretary of the Navy Moody has called upon Rear Admirals Henry C. Taylor, George A. Converse and Henry N. Manney to give their opinions in the matter of the findings of the Court of Inquiry. The report of the court has been received at the Navy Department and is now before the Secretary, who will give it his most careful attention before finally acting on it.

#### LINGUISTS NEEDED IN THE SERVICES.

An officer of the Army, in a letter which appears in another column, makes a forcible and timely plea for a more general study of foreign languages by officers of the Army and Navy. He does not agree with General Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, that foreigners should be employed to teach conversational French and Spanish at that institution, but holds that if proper encouragement were extended by the Government the Army would soon produce a corps of linguists quite capable of supplying all needs of the services, including officers to act as instructors in languages at West Point. There are now many officers in the Army who speak one or more foreign languages and whose voluntary work as translators of foreign publications has so impressed the Chief of Staff that he has directed that when an officer makes a satisfactory translation, which is of interest to the Service, the fact shall be noted on his service record. This is a thoroughly commendable arrangement, but something more is needed to encourage the development of the cosmopolitan spirit which the Army is popularly and properly supposed to possess.

The need of more linguists in the Army admits of no doubt whatever. In the last six years our relations with the rest of the world have undergone a radical change. We are touching elbows, both politically and commercially, with nations from which we were formerly isolated, and it is necessary as well for peace as for our trade interests that our military, naval, diplomatic and consular representatives should familiarize themselves with the language and customs of the countries with which we have effected this closer contact. The English, the French, the Germans, the Japanese and the Chinese all appreciate the military value of language-knowledge more highly than we do and make far more systematic provision for its acquisition.

In time of war, as our correspondent points out, the only absolutely trustworthy interpreters are military officers. It would seem, therefore, that in the event of hostilities with Russia, Germany, or any foreign power, the Army should be capable of supplying on demand a considerable number of officers able to communicate with the enemy, or with the inhabitants of a country in which they might be operating, in their own language. British officers in India are expected to familiarize themselves with the tribal dialects of the natives among whom they are stationed. Dutch officers in Java, French officers in Madagascar, German officers in Africa, and Russian officers in Manchuria do the same, the result being to promote friendly relations with the natives and thus serve the best interests of colonial enterprise.

Our correspondent expresses the serious belief that if there had been a wider acquaintance with the Spanish tongue on the part of our Army officers operating in the Philippines, thereby enabling them more clearly to assure the Filipinos of the kindly purposes of the United States, the insurrection would have reached an earlier conclusion. The same opinion has been expressed by others and is worthy of serious attention. We have entered upon a vast and difficult project of colonial development in the Philippines, and its successful execution requires that an increasing proportion of our American representatives, both military and civil, in the islands, shall be able to communicate fluently, both vocally and in writing, not only in Spanish but in the principal native dialects, as so many of our Army officers were during the days of Indian warfare.

It is easier to state this need of a more general study of foreign languages by Army officers than it is to prescribe the means of supplying it. An officer who voluntarily undertakes to master a foreign language will derive much benefit from associating as lodger or boarder with a family to whom it is native. We wish him better luck, however, than befell the young Japanese who came to America to learn English and engaged board with a family in order to acquire the conversational method. He got along famously with the family, but noticed that other persons with whom he mingled were evidently not greatly impressed with his accent, and the truth did not dawn upon him until after a year's study he accidentally

discovered that he had been living with a German-American family whose members spoke nothing but German. We believe the value to American Army officers of a thorough knowledge of one or more foreign languages is steadily increasing and that an act of Congress making generous provision for a liberal course of language study would be a most judicious addition to our splendid system of military education.

#### ARMY BILL IN CONFERENCE.

The conference committee of the Senate and House on the Army Appropriation bill have had several sessions this week, and have reached an agreement upon which they will base reports to the Senate and House. The conferees on the part of the House agreed to the Senate amendment providing for the completion and maintenance of a submarine military cable from Sitka, Alaska, to Fort Lisicum, Alaska. The amendment of the Senate increasing the number of quartermaster sergeants from 150 to 250 was agreed to with an amendment changing the total number of quartermaster sergeants to 200, which is a compromise total. The Senate amendment providing for an increase in the enlisted personnel of the Signal Corps was disagreed to by the conferees, and will go to the House for a vote, where it will probably be passed. The Senate amendment for the pay of clerks of the Military Information Division of the General Staff was disagreed to, and will probably not be passed when it comes to a vote before the House. The members of the House conference committee agreed to the Senate amendment providing for the consolidation of the Record and Pension Office with the Adjutant General's Department, forming a Military Secretary's Office. No change in the phraseology of the amendment was made of any importance, except that it has been suggested by the conferees on the part of the House that an amendment be added to the provision which will stipulate that when the office of Military Secretary with the rank of major general becomes vacant, it shall not be filled, and after that the Military Secretary shall have the rank of brigadier general and shall be the only officer in the consolidated department who shall hold rank above that of colonel. This amendment will probably be agreed to by the conferees on the part of the Senate, although it is yet in abeyance and it may be necessary to have another meeting of the conferees to decide this point. The main fact stands, however, that there will be an agreement of the conferees to the general provisions of the consolidation proposition and that in all probabilities it will become law.

The Senate amendment to the bill to increase the efficiency of the Engineer Corps of the Army was agreed to by the conference committee of the House with these amendments: 9 colonels instead of 10, 15 lieutenant colonels instead of 16, 30 majors instead of 32, 40 captains instead of 43, 40 1st lieutenants instead of 43, and 30 2d lieutenants instead of 43. The remainder of the Senate amendment remains as it passed the Senate. The entire provision for the advancement of a grade of Civil War veterans and the employment of retired officers on light duty has been disagreed to by the House conferees and will have to be put to a vote in the House, where it stands little chance of passing. The House has already gone on record as opposing this provision, notwithstanding that it is favored by the Senate and by the War Department. The House conferees agreed to the Senate amendment giving double time in computing service for retirement for enlisted men for service in China, Cuba, Guam, Alaska, the Philippines and Panama. The Senate amendment providing for the appointment of Army nurses has been stricken out, the Senate receding. The Porto Rican Regiment amendment of the Senate was amended so that the regiment will have only two battalions instead of three, and was agreed to in its entirety by the House conferees with this amendment. The appropriation for barracks and quarters on the Isthmus of Panama was stricken out—the Senate receding from its amendment. The appropriation for shooting galleries and ranges was lumped into a total of \$45,000, part of which may be used for a special shooting range at any post the Secretary of War may decide best. The Senate medal of honor amendment has been agreed to by the conferees.

#### QUESTION OF NAVAL ORDNANCE.

Writing from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Lieut. C. M. Bunker, Art. Corps, says:

"Referring to your recent editorials—of which there were two, I believe—anent the naval ordnance, I should like to make a suggestion and to ask a question. To put the question first, what are the weights of the projectiles used by the foreign guns that appear to be so superior to ours?"

"The suggestion is that your deduction may be entirely false and your comparison unfair. (I presume that your deductions were not favorable to our ordnance.) You pass over the relative value of the different lengths of heavy guns as a 'technical question,' and thereby lead the uninitiated to believe that possibly we can not build a .50 caliber 12-inch gun with success. What about the consideration of extra armament being possible with .40 caliber guns? While it is a technical question it is not beyond the understanding of many of your readers. It is not without the bounds of possibility that as many as six more 6-inch guns could be mounted on the same battleship using .40 caliber instead of .50 caliber 12 or 13-inch guns.

"Now to return to the weights of projectiles. Suppose we used a projectile weighing 850 pounds, as against

one of 750 pounds for foreign guns. The great discrepancy between the muzzle energies, which is not the most essential qualification, would be greatly reduced at a normal fighting range, and the comparison might, in fact, show a preponderance in our favor. Therefore assume a reasonable fighting range and compare the striking velocities, or from these velocities deduce the remaining energies."

For the benefit of our correspondent we give here a table showing in pounds the weight of the projectiles of the guns used in the navies of the United States, England, Germany and France. We take them as we find them in Jane's "Fighting Ships" for 1903:

Weight of projectiles in pounds.				
Caliber	U.S. Navy	England	Germany	France
16.5 inch				1750.
16.25 "		1800.		
14.5 "				1235.
13.5 "		1250.		
13.4 "				925.
13. "	1100.			
12. "	850.	850.	771.4-980.8	644.
11. "				562.
10.5 "				476.
10. "	500.	500.		
9.2 "		280.		
9.4 "			252.	317.4
8.2 "			250.	
8. "	250.			
7.6 "				165.
7.5 "		200.		
7. "	165.			
6.4 "				90.3
6. "	100.	100.	83.	
5.5 "				66.
5. "	60.			
4.7 "		45.		
4.1 "			30.	
4. "	32.	25.		
3.9 "				30.3
3.4 "			20.	
3. "	14.	12.		

At a hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, with reference to the Naval Militia bill, H. 10137, and the Naval Reserve bill, H. 10138, on March 15, Comdr. N. R. Usher, U.S.N., explained that the bill to create a naval militia was an evolution of the opinions of the officers of the Navy Department as well as the men formerly of the Navy and at present connected with the militia, and men connected with the militia without a former connection with the Navy, and as near as possible and in the simplest possible form fulfills what is considered the present requirement in the way of a naval militia. It is thought that this bill provides for the naval militia what the bill known as public act No. 33, "an act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," of Jan. 21, 1903, the Dick bill, accomplishes for the militia of this country. Commander Usher stated that in January of this year a meeting of the Naval Militia Association of the United States was called and met in Washington, wherein the naval militia considered the bill line by line and section by section, and gave it their unanimous approval and consent. Under this bill, Commander Usher continued, the naval militia organizations of the States would receive the same benefits that the militia of the United States receive from the General Government. At present they are barred from that. This would give it to them. Under the Dick bill, by express form of words, these people are omitted. The bill, it was explained, was drawn by the Navy General Board. Speaking of the Militia Reserve bill, Commander Usher stated that while the naval militia is to be a State force, the naval reserve is to be a United States force to man auxiliary steamers which may be called in, to fill vacancies that may occur on vessels already in commission, and to replace casualties that may occur. The function of the militia is to take care of the coast not defended by the fixed defenses of the Army. The idea of the Service is to man auxiliary ships which may be called in; second, to fill vacancies on vessels actually commissioned, and third, to replace casualties, and it is not considered that more officers will be needed. This is not an organization separate and distinct from the Navy. The policy of the Navy Department, said Commander Usher, would be to have the reserve man the colliers, sea tugs, patrol vessels, despatch vessels and the auxiliary vessels of a fleet.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., retired, the Army member of the Panama Canal Commission, expresses the belief that coolie labor would be the best and most economical to employ in building the canal, and his remarks emphasize the fact that the labor question is likely to be one of the most delicate features of the whole isthman enterprise. The work will require anywhere from 30,000 to 40,000 laborers, and it has already been discovered that they cannot be drawn from the West Indies as was formerly believed. The alternative, therefore, will be either to employ negroes from the United States or Chinese coolies. There is considerable opposition to the employment of negroes on the ground that it might impair the supply of labor in the Southern States, but there is a still stronger objection to the employment of so large a body of Chinese. It is contended that if the Chinese are admitted to the isthmus a large proportion of them will ultimately find their way into the United States in spite of all efforts to keep them out, and that their presence on the isthmus will provoke a race conflict. As indicating the apprehension with which the labor feature of the canal project is regarded, it is interesting to observe that the authorities of Jamaica have decided to check the recruiting of canal workers in that island by imposing a fee of twenty-five dollars on every inhabitant who leaves Jamaica to work in Panama. The authorities say that this measure is necessary to prevent the depletion of the labor supply.



## NEW SCHEME OF ARMY PROMOTION.

From an anonymous source there has been placed in circulation among the officers of the Army a leaflet proposing an original and sweeping scheme of Army reorganization and promotion, so far as concerns the line. The author of the scheme remarks that it is highly important that the laws regulating the promotion of Army officers should be such as to make sure that the ablest, most active and most skillful soldiers shall be in the highest places and that all officers be encouraged to obey promptly, intelligently and loyally the orders of their superior officers. In a temporary army, however, that is raised only for a special purpose and after a few weeks or months of service to be disbanded and all the officers to return to civil life, promotion has to be largely by selection; for some men sooner adapt themselves to a military life and show more ability in military affairs than others. As none of the officers expect to remain in the Army more than a few months, the promotion by selection is not apt to cause as much jealousy and bitter hatred among officers as it would if they expected to make the Army their profession for life. But in a permanent or Regular Army, the circular goes on to say, if promotion is made from any particular grade by selection, every officer of that grade becomes at once a bitter rival of all officers of his grade. If he is fit for the position he holds he is active, energetic and ambitious, and has studied and prepared himself for the grade he is in and for promotion, and however modest he may be he believes he is more entitled to promotion than any other officer of his grade, and if he is not selected for promotion he believes that he is treated with great injustice and will generally hate those promoted over him, as he honestly believes they were promoted through favoritism. Jealousies and hatred among officers, especially those of high rank, are injurious to an Army and always liable to cause great disaster. "The Germans," the circular continues, "avoid these jealousies by promoting all officers above the rank of major by seniority in each separate arm of their army. They bring the most skillful officers into the highest grades by a prompt, strict and rigid weeding out by retirement of every superior officer who does not show activity, energy, and skill in handling his command. It would be a cruel mortification to a superior officer to peremptorily retire him for incapacity, as he has performed valuable military service in the lower grades and he would become a hostile critic of the administration. The German authorities skillfully avoid this by confidentially informing the officer whom they wish to retire, and he applies and is retired at his own request. He cannot criticize, as it would at once be publicly known that his retirement was forced."

It is therefore proposed that the United States shall follow the German method and adopt the principle of making promotions by seniority in each separate arm of the line of the Army. This system, it is held, removes all grounds for jealousy and hatred by empowering the President to retire any officer above the rank of lieutenant colonel, thus making it possible to place the most active and skillful officers in the highest grades in the Army. One interesting feature of this scheme is the proposition that the rank of a line officer shall be regulated by the size of his command, and still another is that the physical examinations prescribed would enable the authorities to know that every officer will be at least physically able to travel to the places where his military duty is to be performed.

An officer of the Army asks: "Who is responsible for this scheme for a personal Army? Why not go back to a system of commissions actually voidable at the discretion of the President?" The scheme proposed is as follows:

1. One officer with full rank of general to command the Army.
2. Three lieutenant generals (Infantry officers) to command the three Army corps.
3. Nine major generals (Infantry officers) to command the nine divisions of the three Army corps.
4. One lieutenant general (an Artillery officer) to be Chief of Artillery and to command all the Artillery. He to be attached to the staff of the general commanding the Army.
5. Four major generals (Artillery officers): one to command the Artillery reserve, the other three to be Chief of Artillery and attached to the staffs of the three corps commanders.
6. One lieutenant general (a Cavalry officer) to command all the Cavalry. Whenever all the Cavalry is serving together in one body he will be with it. When it is separated he will be attached to the staff of the general commanding the Army.
7. Three major generals (Cavalry officers) to command the three Cavalry divisions. Whenever a Cavalry division is broken up into regiments serving separately, the Cavalry major general commanding it will be attached to the staff of the Army corps commander.
8. No brigadier generals, as each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry is practically a brigade.
9. Each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry to have five extra captains to enable each regimental commander to select one captain as adjutant, one as quartermaster, one as commissary, one as ordnance officer, and one as engineer officer, the latter to have charge of maps, guides, building fortifications, roads, etc.
10. Each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry to have five extra 1st lieutenants, to enable the regimental commander to select two as aides-de-camp, and to enable the three squadron or battalion commanders to select adjutants for their commands.
11. All promotion among commissioned officers will be by seniority throughout each separate arm of the line of the Regular Army.
12. The President will fill any vacancy of general commanding the Army, select from and appoint one of the five lieutenant generals of the line of the Army.
13. The President is authorized to, at any time in his discretion, transfer from the active list to the unlimited retired list, any officer of the line of the Regular Army who is of higher rank than lieutenant colonel.
14. In addition to the examinations now required by law for the promotion of officers, every officer in the line of the Regular Army, above the rank of captain, will, before each and every promotion, be physically examined by a board of five medical officers of the Regular Army (the vote or opinion of individual members of the board will be secret), and if found permanently disabled for active field service, he will be promoted and at once transferred to the unlimited retired list.
15. Before being ordered upon active field duty and also on the prospect of war, every officer above the rank of lieutenant colonel will be physically examined by a board of five medical officers of the Regular Army, and, if found permanently disabled for active field service, he will be at once transferred to the unlimited retired list.
16. During peace, every officer of the line of the Army, above the rank of colonel, will be physically examined during the first week in January of each year, by a board of five medical officers of the Regular Army, and if found to be permanently disabled for active field service, will be at once transferred to the retired list.
17. All officers above the rank of lieutenant colonel, now on the retired list, will be transferred to the unlimited retired list, and all officers hereafter retired, will,

if of higher rank than lieutenant colonel, be placed on the unlimited list.

## INCREASING THE ARMY ORDNANCE.

We published last week the bill to increase the efficiency of the Ordnance Department of the Army as finally approved by Secretary of War Taft and sent to Congress. Secretary Taft, in his letter to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs transmitting the bill, says: "The reasons for the increase of the number of officers are set forth in the report of the General Staff and the comments of the Chief of Staff. They cover the ground in much detail, showing the places where the most embarrassing shortages exist and the manner in which it is proposed to utilize the services of each of the officers of the enlarged corps. They seem to me to be good ones. The second change, making appointments permanent to the grades of major and above, is proposed in recognition of the desirability of securing to the Ordnance Department the continuous service of the officers who have had technical training and experience in its lower grades; making the conditions in this respect more like those governing in the Medical Department, the Judge Advocate General's Department, and the Engineer Department; all special corps like the Ordnance Department."

"The third change enlarges the eligible list for detail to the grade of captain so as to include the grade below; in the proposed plan this is the only grade to which the change applies, 1st lieutenants being already detailable from the grade of either 1st or 2d lieutenant. Detail from the same grade has been shown by experience under the act of February 2, 1901, not to offer sufficient inducement to lead officers to prepare for the examination required, success in which results in very exacting service, and on March 8 I addressed a letter on the subject to the acting chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate which expresses my views, and of which I enclose herewith a copy for convenience of reference."

"In line with the other features of the bill is that reducing the compulsory interval of service out of the Ordnance Department for detailed officers from two years to one, so as to permit that in the department to be less interrupted, while still requiring them to spend twenty per cent. of their time with their own branches of the service; and thus making the conditions accord better with those of devotion to any special calling."

"The needs of the Ordnance Department seem to require attention. There are now 19 vacancies in the organization which proper efforts under the present laws have not been able to fill, although there is believed to be suitable material available without lowering the standard. The proposed measure is intended to increase the inducements held out, by a combination of the system of detail with that of permanent appointment; it goes farther in the direction of modifying the detail system than that proposed by the Chief of Ordnance, but not so far as the one of the General Staff, which confines details to the grade of 1st lieutenant. It is believed that it will accomplish its purpose, and its early enactment into law is respectfully urged."

## ARMY EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The General Staff of the Army has completed the very important general order governing the examination of officers of the Army for promotion, and it has been approved by the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War and sent to the Government Printing Office for publication. This order will amend General Orders 17, of Feb. 29, 1903, A.G.O., but in its amended form is of the greatest importance and interest to officers of the Army. The first amendment provides that:

"Officers detailed to the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, Subsistence or Pay Departments, or in the Signal Corps: The board shall be constituted as provided for the branch of the Service to which the officer to be examined permanently belongs, and the examination shall be conducted accordingly. A detail to other duty does not exempt an officer from keeping in touch with his own branch of the Service by reading, study or other means in his power."

Another important amendment is that the "general efficiency" of an officer shall be taken into strict account by the examining board. The clause of the order relating to this examination follows:

"The examination of an officer for promotion shall be conducted in the following order: First, as to physical; second, as to moral; third, as to general efficiency; fourth, as to professional qualifications; and the record of the final opinion of the board as to the fitness or unfitness of an officer for promotion shall show which of the above conditions he does and which he does not possess. The finding of the board shall be stated according to circumstances as indicated below:

"The board is of the opinion that ——— is fitted as to physical, moral, general efficiency and professional qualifications to perform efficiently the duties of the grade to which he will next be eligible, and does therefor recommend his promotion thereto."

The following amendment is also made to the order: "If, owing to the exigencies of the Service, it is impracticable for an officer to appear before an examining board, his professional examinations shall be conducted in writing alone, in the presence of an officer to be selected by his commanding officer, or such other officer as may be designated by the convening authority. Examining boards shall in such cases prepare questions and forward them to the commanding officer of the officer to be examined to the designated officer with instructions to have the questions answered in the manner above indicated, the medical examination having been first conducted by two medical officers especially designated for this purpose. The results of the examinations shall be forwarded by registered mail to the president of the board."

The following is inserted in the order:

"When an officer has been suspended from promotion for one year on account of failure in his professional examination no officer of his branch of the Service who served upon the board which found him deficient shall be a member of the board which re-examines such officer, provided the re-examining board can be so constituted without manifest injury to the Service."

In regard to the fitness as regards general efficiency of an officer, the order provides that the board shall take into consideration the use an officer has made of his opportunities in the past, his ability to apply practically his professional knowledge and his general trustworthiness in the performance of his official duties. To this end whenever an officer is ordered for examination for promotion the commanding officer under whom he is serving and the commanding officer of his regiment or his Artillery district commander shall furnish to the

examining board in writing a concise statement of the officer's general efficiency.

For officers of the Cavalry and Infantry, graduating diplomas of the General Service and Staff college dated not more than two years anterior to examination, shall be accepted as evidence of proficiency, except for physical examination, moral fitness and general efficiency.

The subjects embraced in the examination of Artillery officers for promotion, the character of the examination and the officers to be examined in each subject are shown in the following table:

Subject	Kind of Exam.	Grade of officer to be examined
I. Administration	Oral examination	All 2d lieuts.
II. Military law	Oral examination	All 2d lieuts.
III. Manual of guard duty	Oral examination	All 2d lieuts.
IV. Infantry drill regulations	Practical	All 2d lieuts.
V. Military topography and sketching	Oral-practical	All 1st lieuts.
VI. Security and information	Oral examination	All 2d lieuts.
VII. Military field engineering	Oral exam.	All 1st - 2d lieuts.
VIII. Explosives	Oral - pract'l	All 1st - 2d lieuts.
IX. Artillery proper	Oral - pract'l	All 1st - 2d lieuts.
X. Coast defenses	Oral exam.	All 1st - 2d lieuts.
XI. Ballistics	Oral - pract'l written	All 1st - 2d lieuts.
XII. Seacoast engineering	Oral - pract'l	All 1st - 2d lieuts.
XIII. Ballistic machines	Oral-practical	All 1st lieuts.
XIV. Power	Oral-practical	All 1st lieuts.
XV. Electricity proper	Oral-practical	All 1st lieuts.
XVI. Mines	Oral-practical	All 1st lieuts.
XVII. Organizations and tactics	Oral-practical	All 2d lieuts.
XVIII. Coast Artillery and accessories	Oral - pract'l	All captains.
XIX. International law	Oral exam.	All captains.
XX. Hippology	Oral - pract'l	All 2d lieuts., F.A.
XXI. Field Artillery drill regulations and accessories	Oral - pract'l	All 2d lieuts., F.A.
	Oral only	All captains, F.A.

## RUSSIAN RULES OF WAR.

Order of his Majesty, the Emperor, communicated to the Senate by the Minister of Justice, sanctioning the rules to be observed by the Imperial Government during the war with Japan.

I. Japanese subjects are allowed to continue under the protection of the Russian laws, their sojourn and the exercise of peaceful occupations in the Russian Empire excepting in the territories which are under the control of the Imperial Viceroy in the Far East.

II. Japanese trading vessels which were in Russian ports or havens at the time of the declaration of the war are authorized to remain at such ports before putting out to sea with goods which do not constitute articles of contraband, during the delay required in proportion to the cargo of the vessel, but which in any case must not exceed forty-eight hours from the time of the publication of the present declaration by the local authorities.

III. Subjects of neutral powers may continue without obstacle their commercial relations with Russian ports and towns on condition that they shall conform to the laws of the Empire and to the principles of the rights of nations.

IV. The military authorities must take all necessary measures to insure the freedom of legitimate trade of neutrals, in so far as they are compatible with the operations of war.

V. The following rules must be observed in regard to the commerce of neutrals: (1) the neutral flag protects the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war; (2) neutral goods with the exception of contraband of war cannot be seized under the enemy's flag; (3) a blockade, in order to be obligatory, must be effective, that is to say maintained by a force sufficiently strong to really prevent access to the enemy's shores.

VI. The following articles are considered as contraband of war: (1) small arms of all kind, both portable and of artillery, whether mounted or in parts, as well as armor plate; (2) ammunition for fire arms, such as shells, bomb fuses, bullets, caps, cartridges, cartridge tubes, powder, sulphur, saltpetre; (3) material and all kind of substances for making explosions, such as: torpedoes, dynamite, pyroxilin, various fulminant substances, conductors and all articles used for exploding mines and torpedoes; (4) all material for the artillery, the engineer corps and troop trains, such as: gun carriages, limbers, carriage and ammunition boxes, campaign forges, field kitchens, instrument wagons, pontoons, bridge-trestles, barbed wire, harness for transport service, etc.; (5) material for the equipment and clothing of troops, such as bandoliers, knapsacks, sword hilts, cuirasses, trenching tools, harness, uniforms, tents, etc.; (6) ships which are bound to an enemy's port, even if sailing under a neutral commercial flag, if their construction or internal arrangements or any other indication would show that they are built for warlike purposes, or for sale, or destined to be handed to the enemy upon arriving at their destination; (7) all kind of ship's machinery or boilers, whether mounted or in parts; (8) all kinds of fuel, such as coal, naphtha, alcohol and such like; (9) telegraph, telephone and railway material; (10) in general, everything intended for warfare on land or sea. Also rice, foodstuffs, horses, beasts of burden and other animals, which may be used in time of war, when they are transported for account of or in destination of the enemy.

VII. The following actions, prohibited to neutrals, are considered as violating neutrality: The transport of the enemy's troops, its telegrams or correspondence, the supplying of transport boats or war vessels. Vessels of neutrals found breaking any of these rules, may be detained to circumstances, captured and confiscated.

VIII. The Imperial Government reserves the right to depart from the above decisions with regard to a neutral or hostile power, which, on its part does not observe them, as well as to take measures necessary to fit the circumstances of each individual case.

IX. The detailed rules which the military authorities are bound to observe during the war at sea, are prescribed in the Prize Regulations sanctioned by His Majesty the Emperor on March 27, 1896, as well as in special instructions approved by the Council of the Admiralty on Sept. 20, 1900, relative to the detention, visitation, capture, the conveyance and the delivery of ships and captured goods.

X. The military authorities are furthermore bound to conform to the following international acts signed by Russia: (1) The Geneva Convention of the 10 (22) August, 1864, relative to the improvement of the condition of the wounded in time of war; (2) The St. Petersburg Conference on November 29 (December 11), 1868, relating to the prohibition to employ explosive bullets; (3) the acts signed at the International Peace Conference at The Hague on the 17 (29) of July, 1899, and ratified by His Majesty the Emperor on May 8, 1900; (a) The convention relating to the laws and customs of war on land; (b) the convention for the application to war on sea of the principles of the Geneva Convention of the 10 (22) August, 1864; (c) the declaration concerning the prohibition for a period of five years, to throw shells or explosives from balloons or by other means of that kind newly invented; (d) the declaration concerning the prohibition to employ shells the sole object of which is to emit injurious gases; (e) the declaration concerning the prohibition to employ bullets which collapse or flatten out easily on striking the human body, such as bullets with hard envelopes which do not entirely cover the body of the bullet or which bear incisions.



## MANAGEMENT OF NEW U.S. MAGAZINE RIFLES

The Ordnance Department of the Army has prepared a handy pamphlet of forty-five pages, giving a description of and rules for the management of the new U.S. magazine rifle, model of 1903, caliber .30.

The rifle and its various parts are fully illustrated, and the pamphlet includes subjects under the following heads: "Description and Nomenclature of the Rifle and Its Appendages," "Description of the Assembled Parts and Their Operations and Directions for Dismounting and Assembling," "Cleaning and Care of the Arm," "Instructions for Repairing and Replacing Broken Parts," "How to Use the Arm When Certain Parts of the Bolt and Magazine are Wanting," "Description of the Ammunition," "Exterior Ballistics," "Tables of Fire for U.S. Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903," "Penetration," "Ordnances of Trajectory Above Line of Sight," "Dangerous Spaces," "Principal Dimensions and Weights of U.S. Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903."

We quote the following from under the heading of "Remarks:"

"Complaints have not infrequently been received that a main spring was too weak to perform its office, when the fault rested with the soldier, who in sighting, inadvertently raised the bolt handle with his hand before pulling the trigger, and thus caused the force of the spring to be expended in closing the bolt, instead of in exploding the cartridge. All cams and bearings should be kept slightly oiled to prevent wear. When firing many successive rounds, care must be taken that unburned grains of powder do not collect and pack in the locking lug recesses of the receiver, as this will interfere with the perfect closing of the bolt. Such accumulations can be blown out from time to time, or when packed, removed by a knife or the screwdriver.

"Experimental firing and laboratory experiments show that, all other conditions being identical, the muzzle velocity of ammunition loaded with smokeless powder will be increased by exposure to a higher atmospheric temperature, and decreased by a lower. Consequently the elevation for any range will vary slightly with the atmospheric temperature. Moreover, the velocity at 53 feet stamped upon the paper packages may vary, in different issues of ammunition, fifteen feet on either side of the standard. The muzzle velocity obtained in different rifles also varies with the same ammunition.

"In adjusting the sight for elevation at any range, it must be borne in mind that, in addition to the allowance made for variations in the muzzle velocity of the ammunition, allowance must also be made for the effect of differences in light, the amount of front sight seen, the effect of mirage on the target, the effect of heat developed in firing, the personal equation of the firer, the peculiarities of individual guns, et cetera.

"The graduations of the rear sight are correct only for the particular conditions existing when they were experimentally determined, consequently, in adjusting the sight for elevation at any range, allowance must be made for whatever change in the elevation the difference between the former and the present conditions produces."

## LINGUISTS NEEDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The superintendent of the Military Academy in a statement before the Senate Military Committee advocates the employment of foreigners at the Academy to teach conversational French and Spanish, saying that the present instructors are all Army officers and not linguists, the inference being that the two are not compatible. Though the writer begs to differ with that distinguished officer on this point, being of the opinion that there could and should be a large number of linguists in the Army, nevertheless the statement calls attention to the fact that our Army officers are not quite up to date in that cosmopolitanism which should characterize such a large body of highly cultured men.

We can get on at home and in some places abroad without any knowledge of any other tongue than our own. Abroad this convenience is largely due to the fact that the menials everywhere are paid large salaries for ability to speak the tongue of the moneyed tourist, which many of them do so well in two, three and even four languages, as to put the average student to shame. Nevertheless in practically all countries but our own the use of two or more languages is general among the best educated men and women and in the capitals of Europe a knowledge of French is practically a sine qua non for enjoyment of any of the official and social functions.

An American ambassador to one of the great European courts, who on state occasions there often found himself forced to be as conspicuously silent as his somber evening dress made him conspicuously isolated, amidst the throng of court functionaries and foreign Ministers all conversing in the "court" language, told the writer that probably the greatest regret of his life was not having learned to speak French. This gentleman was a graduate of West Point.

While few Army officers ever become ambassadors to foreign courts, nevertheless as Government officials, they should be prepared to take their rightful position in the best social circles the world over without prejudice to the Service or their country. With the constantly increasing sphere of influence of our country in the affairs of the world at large the study of foreign languages has become of increased importance for all Americans and especially for American officials.

Almost all foreign governments recognize the importance of the study of other languages than their own. By this is not meant the generally perfunctory study such as is given at most schools and colleges in this country, but the thorough learning of the living, working language and officials are sent to foreign countries and kept there until they have completely mastered the language. Thus many English officials are studying Chinese and Japanese, also Hindoo. Japan is and has for a long time maintained officials in America and in all the larger countries of Europe to learn thoroughly the languages of the different countries.

Is it not time that we awoke to the necessity for work of this kind? The State Department, as well as the War and Navy Departments, should thus equip her officials as linguists. As it is now, the linguists of the departments in Washington are found only among the clerks. An official speaking fluently even one foreign language is conspicuous by his rarity.

The statement of the superintendent of the Academy should, however, I think, be modified, as there are certainly linguists in the Army, that is, officers speaking with fluency at least one foreign language and some who are conversant with two or more. Some of them are

and have been instructors at the Academy. It is probable there are even enough of these officers to supply the continuous demand for such instructors. But, at any rate, a slight encouragement from the War Department would soon produce a crop of linguists in the Army which would much more than supply the demand for competent instructors at West Point and do away with any necessity for the employment of foreigners.

Besides encouraging officers voluntarily studying foreign languages, this study should be taken up at the General Service and Staff College and at the Army War College, officers showing marked aptitude being sent abroad or granted leave to perfect themselves.

The professional advantages of a speaking knowledge of both French and Spanish were demonstrated time and again in our Army during foreign service in our new possessions, where the natives frequently spoke both languages, but knew no English and where, had the superior officers investigated, they would have found that the administration of affairs, both military and civil, by Army officers who spoke one or both of those languages was far ahead of such administration by officers of apparently equal ability, but who were unable to converse in either. Not only thus, but, had there been a clearer understanding, through the medium of the Spanish language, between more of the officers of the Army and the most intelligent natives of the Philippines, the good intentions of the American Government would have sooner reached the insurgent leaders and the masses, and the insurrection would have had an earlier termination. Distrust of interpreters and lack of other means of communication with the natives not infrequently caused the abandonment or failure of important military projects in those islands.

The only absolutely trustworthy interpreters in war are officers of the Army and no others should be admitted to the conferences requiring the use of an interpreter which are usually of the highest importance and demand the greatest secrecy.

If our Army is to be up to date, greater attention should be paid to this matter of the study of foreign languages. Trusting that officers will of their own accord pursue such work is not sufficient. Regular work on this line should be carried on under official enactment and every opportunity given to officers who possess linguistic talent to pursue their studies both in this country and abroad.

West Point, as the superintendent states, furnishes a good basis for the study of the languages pursued there, but, unfortunately, it does not furnish competent interpreters, except in rare cases. These interpreters must be found or made in the Army, which they will be in large numbers as soon as they are sought for officially and work in that line given proper encouragement.

ADELANTE.

## ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD SHOE.

In view of the importance of a good shoe as one of the most necessary equipments of an army, there is interest in an inquiry started by John Brisben Walker in *The Twentieth Century Home*, as to the chief essentials of a well made shoe. An analysis of the principles pertaining to the making of such a shoe was submitted for an expression of opinion to representatives of the Army, the medical profession and others.

The points outlined were that a walking-shoe must be, first, heavy-soled; that is, from one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch thick, to prevent pebbles and irregularities in the roadway from affecting the foot. Second, it must be extension-soled; that is, the sole should extend at the sides well out beyond the upper of the shoe, so as to give a good base and prevent the foot from being turned by irregularities in the roadway. The toe of the walking-shoe should be sufficiently broad to leave the toes of the foot absolutely uncramped. The broadly rounded toe is, therefore, important to every properly constructed walking-shoe. The heel should be broad, and not over one inch high in the extreme. Several devices have been invented for giving elasticity and preventing the jar involved in bringing the weight of the body down on a solid heel. Rubber is applied to the bottom of the heel, to the inside of the heel, and, in the form of a pad, placed inside the shoe. The instep should be laced with diagonal lacing, instead of straight across, or in such a way as to permit the upper to fit itself to the shape of the foot freely. The lining must be carefully put in, not creased, and must not wear out sooner than the upper of the shoe. The upper of the shoe should be formed upon a last which represents the position of the foot when flat on the floor, not the position of the foot when held in the air. This leaves each part of the foot free. There is no compression at the joints, and, with a toe sufficiently broad, no compression in front. The more nearly the upper adjusts itself to the exact curves of the foot, the better.

Expressing his opinion of the relative importance of these specifications for a good shoe in a letter to Mr. Walker, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee says: "I fully concur in your six specifications as set forth. I have examined the campaign shoe recently adopted by the Quartermaster General of the Army for issue as a trial shoe, and note that it corresponds very closely to the requirements of your specifications in all six respects, namely, the sole, toe, heel, instep, lining and the upper. The sole is somewhat thicker than that you mention, being very nearly one-half an inch. It does not extend at the sides quite so far as you suggest. The reason for this is that soldiers have to frequently march through mud, and if the sole extends much beyond the side of the foot, they will be required to carry or lift an unnecessary amount of soil. The sole does project, however, about a quarter of an inch outside the upper. The toe corresponds exactly with what you prescribe as desirable. The heel is just one-half inch high. The rubber heel has been tried by us, and I quote from a memorandum by the Quartermaster General now before me:

"To ascertain the value of the use of rubber in the construction of the heel of the Army shoe, as a preventative against the usual shock in walking, five hundred pairs of the present pattern shoes, having rubber heel-lifts, were purchased during the last fiscal year. They were issued to troops for trial at Forts Robinson, Neb.; Sheridan, Ill.; Sill, O.T.; Sam Houston, Tex.; Douglas, Utah; Snelling, Minn.; McPherson, Ga.; Plattsburgh barracks, N.Y.; Presidio of San Francisco, and Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Reports upon said trials have been received. At some of the posts the shoes were issued to men who wore them on practice marches. Nearly every officer testifies to the flexibility of the heel and the easy-wearing qualities, rendering the shoe more comfortable and less fatiguing to the wearer; but a greater difference of opinions exists upon the advisability of in-

roducing them into the Army in lieu of the present standard. The rubber heels are apt to come off. They last only a few weeks, requiring frequent repair and the issue of extra heels. Some of the officers dwell upon the fact that the men have difficulty in making the facings while on drill and parade. After a careful consideration of the reports as rendered, it would seem that the benefits derived from the rubber heel are not sufficient to offset the difficulties that will be encountered in a constant replacing of the heel-lifts and keeping the Army properly shod."

"With reference to the instep, I may say that it is usual for soldiers to lace their shoes diagonally. The shoe is not lined. The upper of the shoe to which I have reference is made of stuffed leather, seemingly of an excellent quality, and laces high about the ankles—in this respect, several inches higher than any style of shoe that we ever had in the Service. As you probably know, shoes for the Army are made by contract. Just how the style of last is obtained I do not know; but it is a fact that the variety is sufficiently great to insure a fair fit of shoe to the soldiers of the Army without much difficulty. The black-leather shoe that is made for wear with the blue uniform is not so heavy as the shoe referred to, which is for wear with the khaki uniform on campaigns, but it is constructed on nearly the same principles.

"Of course, you are aware that in the past there has been a good deal of complaint respecting the shoe issued to the Army, and constant effort has been made to improve the same. One of the causes of complaint has always been that the shoe was too heavy and stiff, that it was coarse and gross-looking. In other words, the soldier was rather of a dandy, and would like to have a very neat-looking, light-appearing shoe. Unfortunately for the Service, the officers have hitherto upheld this mistaken idea of the soldier. We shall, however, in due time, arrive at the description of shoe for the Army suggested in your letter, with the possible exception that the rubber heel may not be adopted.

"The tongue for our campaign shoe is what is known as the 'bellows' tongue, made of soft leather, and has the effect of making the shoe water-tight to the extreme top of the upper."

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General, says: "The notes on 'What is the Perfect Shoe?' accompanying your letter to General Chaffee, have been referred to this office for consideration. The undersigned has long desired to see the Army provided with a proper marching-shoe, and as soon as he assumed the office of Quartermaster General, steps were taken to produce such a shoe. Several thousands of these shoes have just been made and are about to be issued for thorough trial. The Quartermaster General agrees with all that is said in regard to the sole, heel and lining, and, in comparing the shoe adopted, it is found to fulfil, in a remarkable way, the points named for a 'Perfect Shoe,' except as to the rubber heel, and this is now the subject of experiment.

"The overhanging sole is not well adapted to marching and actual service in the field, where soldiers frequently get into mud several inches deep. The overhanging or extension sole would make it very difficult to lift the feet out of the mud. A rubber insole, or rubber between inner and outer sole, would produce heating, and, in consequence, soft or tender feet. This subject is one of great interest, and has been carefully considered by this office, and every effort has been made to get a correct last, which is the principal requirement for a comfortable shoe.

"In this connection, it may be stated that the Department will have an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition of shoes in use by the Army at various periods, and the new marching-shoe referred to herein will be part of this exhibit."

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Enlisted men of the Navy traveling will hereafter be furnished with meal tickets which will be paid on presentation at the Navy Pay Office. Heretofore vouchers were required to be presented with the ticket which involved so much red tape in collecting that the keepers of restaurants refused to accept the tickets for meals which were limited to fifty cents each.

The U.S.S. Atlanta and Bancroft and two torpedo destroyers will visit Galveston at the request of citizens of that city on the completion of the Atlanta's target practice at Pensacola. The visit of the ships to Galveston will be made the occasion of considerable gayety.

The U.S.S. Nashville and two torpedo destroyers will enter the Mississippi river early in April, and proceed leisurely up as far as St. Louis, where the vessels will remain as long as the depth of water will permit.

The cruiser New Orleans is reported as having arrived at Hong Kong last week with all well on board. The New Orleans will be sent to the United States in the course of the next few months for a much needed overhauling to boilers, machinery and hull. It is likely that considerable change will be made in her battery before this fine vessel goes to sea again, and it is hinted that her ventilating apparatus will be changed to a large extent.

The supply ship Culgoa, Comdr. Robert M. Doyle, has sailed from the navy yard, New York, for Pensacola, where she will deliver a large supply of ammunition for the North Atlantic fleet. She also had on board a large amount of fresh beef and vegetables, to be distributed among vessels at Guantanamo, Colon and San Domingo.

The Navy Department has been informed by cable from Shanghai of the departure of the El Cano from Ningpo, China, for the target rendezvous in Nimrod Sound, where the fleet, under command of Admiral Evans, has been for great gun practice for some time.

Private manufacturers protest against the erection at the naval proving ground of a plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The protest is well taken and should be heeded, especially as the manufacturers offer to furnish the Chief of Ordnance with particulars to enable him to determine a proper price for their material, considering cost and a reasonable allowance for profit. It is a very mistaken policy for the Government to interfere with private manufacturers where there is no imperative necessity for doing so.

A French critic, M. Paul Fontin, says that if the French fleet has been described as a fleet of samples, that is still more true of the Russian naval forces, which are less homogeneous than any other in the world. From the biggest battleship to the smallest torpedo-boat every type is represented. There are not enough battleships for fleet action, not enough cruisers for cruiser work and commerce destruction, not enough torpedo craft for surprises and the making of raids.

The French cruiser, Leon Gambetta, while undergoing trials off Brest recently, ran on the Black Rocks, striking a pinnacle rock when going at high speed, or



possibly a wreck. Both magazines, forward and aft, are flooded. Her starboard propeller is smashed up, and her central one injured. The damage will take several months to repair. The captain, the officer of the watch, and two pilots were on the bridge at the time of the accident.

## THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron.  
Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

#### Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Pensacola.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Pensacola.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At New York yard for repairs.  
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Sailed March 20, from Hampton Roads for Pensacola.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Pensacola.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. At Pensacola.  
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. At Pensacola.  
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Pensacola.

#### Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (flagship of Admiral Coghlan). Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At Colon.  
CLEVELAND, Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland. Arrived at Pensacola March 22.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Pensacola.  
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Sailed March 17 from Hampton Roads for Pensacola.  
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Sailed March 21 from San Juan for League Island.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Pensacola.  
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At Colon.  
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Albion W. Wadhams. At Guantanamo.  
CASTINE, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Colon.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived at Colon March 20.

#### Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands). Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Pensacola.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Pensacola.  
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Pensacola.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Sailed March 19 from Hampton Roads for Pensacola.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Capt. Harry Knox in temporary command. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station, care of Postmaster, New York.  
BROOKLYN (flagship). Capt. Harry Knox. Sailed March 15 from San Juan for Pensacola.  
MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Sailed March 22 from Guantanamo for Pensacola.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee, Commander-in-Chief. Address care Postmaster, New York, N.Y., unless otherwise ordered.  
NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigbee). Capt. Richard Wainwright. Arrived at Colon March 24.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. Arrived at Colon March 24.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Arrived at Colon March 24.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, for the present is in care of Postmaster, New York City.  
NEW YORK (flagship). Capt. John J. Hunker. At Callao.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At Callao.  
BOSTON, Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At Callao.  
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. At Callao.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. At Panama.  
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Sailed March 23 from Panama for San Francisco.  
PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Panama.  
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. At Panama.  
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Panama.  
NERO (collier). At Mare Island.  
SATURN (collier). At Mare Island.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief. Assumed command March 21. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commander of Philippine Squadron. Capt. Wm. M. Folger, ordered to command Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.

#### Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN, Capt. Richardson Clover. At Cavite. Will be flagship of fleet after departure from station of Kentucky.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Cavite.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Hong Kong.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. Sailed March 10 from Shanghai for Nimrod Sound.  
Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. York Noel. Arrived at Wuhu March 24.  
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Niu-Chwang.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. At Chemulpo.  
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Ning-po.  
CALLAO, Lieut. Marcus L. Miller. At Canton.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolette. Sailed March 10 from Shanghai for Nimrod Sound.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Arrived at Cavite March 23.  
ALBANY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. Sailed March 22 from Shanghai for Cavite.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Arrived at Shanghai March 23.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. At Shanghai.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. Sailed March 24 from Singapore for Cavite.

#### Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, Comdr. John B. Collins (flagship of Admiral Stirling). At Cavite.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At Shanghai.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Alber W. Grant. At Shanghai.  
PAMPANGA, Ensign Ivan E. Bass. At Cavite.  
PARAGUAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Cavite.  
PISCATAQUA, Bttn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.  
SAMAR, Lieut. L. M. Overstreet. At Cavite.  
WOMPATUCK, Bttn. Edmund Humphreys. At Cavite.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

KAFIRO (supply ship). At Cavite.

NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Chemulpo.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam.  
AJAX (collier). At Shanghai.  
BRUTUS (collier). At Cavite.

#### ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.  
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marix. At Guantanamo.  
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At Guantanamo.  
YANKEE, Comdr. L. C. Helmer. Sailed March 18 from San Juan for Sanchez.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Arrived at Cape Haitien March 24.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At San Juan.  
TOPEKA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank A. Winter. Sailed March 23 from San Juan for San Domingo City.  
BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Sailed March 23 from Bombay for Colombo. Conveying Torpedo Flotilla to Philippines. Address care, Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ABAREDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. At Pensacola.  
ACCOMAC (tug). At Pensacola.  
ACTIVE (tug), Bttn. John M. A. Shaw. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
AILEEN. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.  
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. Station ship at Guantanamo.  
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ARETHUSA (water boat at Culebra), merchant master and crew. Arrived at Pensacola March 19.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Pensacola.  
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Bttn. Paul Hennig. At Key West.  
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed March 23 from New York for Pensacola.  
DES MOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. At the Boston Navy Yard.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Annapolis.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Geo. W. Denfield. Arrived at San Juan March 23.  
EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Bahia Honda.  
FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.  
GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Pensacola.  
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty, station ship at Culebra.  
HERCULES (tug). At League Island.  
HIST, Gunner Thomas Smith. At Newport.  
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.  
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.  
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack. At Honolulu. Address there.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. B. C. Decker. Arrived at Colon March 23 en route home.  
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
KENTUCKY (flagship of Admiral Evans), Capt. Robert M. Berry. At Hong Kong. Will sail about March 25 for home, via Suez Canal. Mail address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.  
MASSAHOIT (tug), Bttn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived at Washington March 18.  
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie.  
MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.  
MODOC (tug). At New York.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia.  
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.  
NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.  
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.  
NINA (tug). Lent to Lighthouse Board.  
OSCEOLA (tug), Bttn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.  
PENTUCKET (tug). At Boston under repairs. Has been ordered to New York for duty as yard tug.  
PEORIA. Arrived at New York March 17. Will return to Newport.  
PONTIAC (tug). At New York. Address there.  
PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia.  
POWHATAN (tug). At New York.  
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. Arrived at New York yard.  
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.  
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Act. Bttn. John Winn. At Norfolk.  
SEBAGO (tug). At Pensacola.  
STANDISH (tug). Sailed March 22 from Norfolk for Annapolis.  
SAMOSET (tug). League Island.  
SANDVAL. At Annapolis.  
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SOLACE, Comdr. Frederic Singer. Arrived at San Francisco March 21.  
SUPPLY, Lieut. F. H. Schofield. At Mare Island.  
SYLPH, Lieut. Charles F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.  
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Union Iron Works, San Francisco.  
TECUMSEH (tug), Bttn. J. Clancy. At Washington.  
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
TRITON (tug), Bttn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.  
SANTEE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
SOUTHERY (prison ship). Lieut. Comdr. William Braunsreuther. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
UNCAS (tug). At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.  
UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. Tender to Amphitrite. Sailed March 21 from Guantanamo for San Diego.  
WAHAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.  
WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WASP, Bttn. Belmar H. Shepley. At Pensacola. Address there.  
WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
YANKTON. At Norfolk.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. In winter quarters at dock, foot of East 24th street, New York City.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. On cruise. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At New-

port, R.I. (attached to training station.)  
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va.  
HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. Mare Island, Cal.  
LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island, Pa.  
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington. Ordered out of commission.  
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.  
PHILADELPHIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Ordered in commission as receiving ship at that place.  
RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk, Va.  
WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

##### First Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. En route to Asiatic Station. The address of the vessels of the First Torpedo Flotilla (Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale) will hereafter be care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. Sailed March 23 from Bombay for Colombo.  
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Sailed March 23 from Bombay for Colombo.  
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Stanford E. Moses. Sailed March 23 from Bombay for Colombo.  
DALE, Lieut. Hutch I. Cone. Sailed March 23 from Bombay for Colombo.  
DECATUR, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler. Sailed March 23 from Bombay for Colombo.

##### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At navy yard, League Island, Pa.  
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Colon.  
TRUXTUN, Lieut. Henry K. Benham. At Colon.  
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Pensacola.  
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Pensacola.

#### Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.  
DUPONT, At Annapolis.  
GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.  
HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis, Md.  
HULL, Lieut. Samuel S. Robinson. At Annapolis.  
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At Pensacola.  
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter. At Norfolk.  
MOCCASIN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.  
PERRY, At San Francisco, Cal.  
PIKE, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.  
PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.  
PORPOISE, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.  
PORTER, At Norfolk.  
SHARK, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.  
WINSLOW, Lieut. E. W. McIntyre. At New York.

#### Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall temporarily in command. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNES, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY and CUSHING, BAILEY, TALBOT, PORTER.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Arrived at Mare Island March 21.  
MOHICAN, Comdr. F. H. Holmes. Arrived at Mare Island March 22. (About to start on cruise, itinerary not yet determined.)

#### COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)

ALEXANDER. At Colombo.  
CAESAR. At Lambert's Point, Va.  
HANNIBAL. Arrived at Pensacola March 18.  
LEBANON. Sailed March 23 from Colon for Norfolk via Guantanamo.  
LEONIDAS. At Pensacola.  
STERLING. Arrived at Norfolk March 22.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.  
FISH HAWK, Bttn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NOTE.—Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell has been ordered to command the European Squadron, which will be composed of some of the vessels comprising the present Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick has been ordered to command the South Atlantic Squadron, which will be composed of the vessels composing the present European Squadron. His flagship will be the Brooklyn.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee, at present commanding the South Atlantic Squadron will relieve Rear Admiral Coghlan of command of the Caribbean Squadron upon his detachment about April 20.

The vessels that are to compose the new European, South Atlantic and Caribbean Squadrons have not been definitely decided upon.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Received by the Senate March 22, 1904.  
Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. James G. Doyle to be a lieutenant commander from the 23d of September, 1903, vice Lieut. Commander Edwards, promoted.  
Lieut. (Junior Grade), William C. Asserson to be a lieutenant from the 1st of January, 1904, to fill a vacancy created in that grade by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903.  
Lieut. Roger Welles, Jr., to be a lieutenant commander from the 4th of February, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander Usher, promoted.  
Lieut. (Junior Grade), Frank L. Pinney to be a lieutenant from the 4th of February, 1904, vice Lieut. McDonnell, promoted.

Nominations received by the Senate March 23, 1904.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. John M. Hawley to be a captain from the 15th of March, 1904, vice Jewell, promoted.  
Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher to be a commander from the 12th of March, 1904, vice Colahan, deceased.  
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ulysses S. Macy to be a lieutenant from the 12th of March, 1904, vice Parmenter, promoted.  
Ensign Claude C. Block to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from the 28th of January, 1904, after having completed three years' service in his present grade.

MEMORANDA 36, MARCH 1, 1904, NAVY DEPT.  
This memorandum publishes decisions from the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury on the following subjects:  
Enlistment of men accepting appointments as pay-



master's clerks terminates on date of such acceptance, and service thereunder for a period of more than four months debars them from benefits of increased pay for previous enlisted service.

Officer on temporary duty away from his permanent station is entitled to reimbursement for actual expenses. No authority to issue transportation to enlisted men subsequent to date of re-enlistment.

A paymaster's clerk performing travel previous to executing oath of office under a subsequent appointment is entitled to traveling expenses, provided his former appointment is still in force.

Masters of naval colliers are not entitled to reimbursement for traveling expenses of officers and crew, if incurred subsequent to discharge. No provision for payment of charges for shipping crew or of bills for washing.

An enlisted man of the Marine Corps traveling under orders on board an Army transport is entitled only to subsistence with the enlisted men on board.

Clothing issued to court-martial prisoners should not be charged against their allowance for prison expenses or the sum to be paid them at termination of confinement.

Officer temporarily absent from permanent station is not thereby deprived of right to commutation of quarters.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 18.—Chief Btsn. A. McCone, retired, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to home. Lt. Comdr. F. Fechter, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Abarenda.

MARCH 19.—Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, assumed command U.S. Asiatic fleet, March 21, 1904.

First Lieut. T. F. Jewell, commissioned a rear admiral from March 15, 1904.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, detached duty as member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, Washington, D.C., etc., April 15, 1904; to Pensacola, Fla., and report to commander-in-chief North Atlantic Fleet for duty in command of the squadron in command of Rear Admiral Coghlan, as his relief. Olympia.

Capt. W. H. Everett, commissioned a captain from Feb. 17, 1904.

Comdr. W. S. Hughes, commissioned a commander from Feb. 4, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. W. O. Hulme, commissioned a lieutenant commander from Feb. 17, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Dombagh, detached Hartford; to naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Lieut. L. H. Everhart, when discharged further treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., to home and sick leave for three months.

Lieut. C. T. Jewell, detached Mayflower; to duty in connection with General Board, Washington, D.C.

Lieuts. E. W. McIntyre and L. Shane, commissioned lieutenants from Feb. 4, 1904.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, commissioned a lieutenant from Jan. 1904.

Lieuts. A. F. Yates, E. B. Larimer and W. S. Miller, commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) from Jan. 23, 1904.

Ensigns H. C. Cocke and C. C. Bloch, to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Pay Insp. J. C. Sullivan, commissioned a pay inspector from Nov. 3, 1903.

Capt. J. G. Muir, commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps from Dec. 27, 1903.

First Lieut. W. G. Fay, commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1904.

First Lieut. T. H. Brown, commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 2, 1904.

First Lieuts. E. H. Ellis, A. J. O'Leary and W. L. Redles, commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1904.

Btsn. J. F. Brooks, to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Act. Btsn. K. Rundquist, detached Dixie; to home and sick leave two months.

War. Mach. R. C. Steele, when discharged treatment at naval hospital, New York, N.Y., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Asiatic Station, March 21, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Rommel, Kentucky; to Albany.

Med. Insp. E. H. Green, Kentucky; to New Orleans.

Major G. Barnett, Kentucky; to New Orleans.

Comdr. Y. Noel, Cavite Station; to command Wilmington.

Comdr. U. R. Harris, command Wilmington; to home.

MARCH 20.—SUNDAY.

MARCH 21.—Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, detached duty as commander of squadron of the North Atlantic fleet about April 23, 1904; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. C. K. Curtis, report to commandant, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for treatment in the hospital under his command.

Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Mulligan, detached Brooklyn; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. McElroy, detached Wisconsin; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Norton, detached Albany; to Kentucky.

Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, detached Olympia; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. C. F. Ely and P. T. Dessez, detached Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to temporary duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Asst. Surg. J. S. Woodward, detached Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to temporary duty, Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Asst. Surg. R. E. Riggs, detached Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Newark, sailing from New York, N.Y., April 12, 1904.

Asst. Surg. F. S. Rosseter, detached Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to temporary duty at naval recruiting station, Baltimore, Md., March 23, 1904.

Chief Btsn. P. Haley, orders to Franklin modified; to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Act. Carp. H. T. Newman, detached Kentucky; to Albany.

Act. War. Mach. C. Johanson, appointed an acting warrant machinist in the Navy from March 21, 1904. San Francisco.

Act. War. Mach. A. D. Devine, appointed an acting warrant machinist in the Navy from March 19, 1904. (Kentucky).

Paym. Clerk R. B. Barton, appointed March 21, 1904, for duty on board the Atlanta.

MARCH 22.—Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, detached duty connection with Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., March 23, 1904; to duty in command of the U.S. South Atlantic Squadron on board the Brooklyn, April 2, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond, detached Pensacola, Naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Supply as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Brown, to Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., April 5, 1904.

Lieut. C. Webster, detached Cincinnati; to Mare Island Hospital via Solace.

Midshipman D. B. Craig, to Des Moines.

Asst. Surg. F. G. Abeken, detached Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Surg. P. R. McDonnell, detached Olympia; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. C. Pryor, detached Bancroft; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. W. B. Smith, detached Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Olympia, April 15, 1904.

Asst. Surg. O. Kohlhaase, detached Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to New York, sailing from New York, N.Y., about April 12, 1904.

Act. Carp. W. R. Donaldson, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Asiatic Station via Solace.

Act. Carp. J. Feaster, Jr., detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to Philadelphia.

MARCH 23.—Rear Admiral W. L. Field, retired, senior member board, navy yard, Washington, D.C., April 4, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Worthington, leave six weeks from March 25, 1904, then report Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for duty.

Lieut. E. H. Campbell, detached Iowa; to duty in connection with General Board, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. C. L. Poor, detached Mayflower, and leave one month.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. W. Plummer, detached Maine; to Bancroft.

Asst. Surg. J. A. Randall, detached Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Maine, April 11, 1904.

Chief Gun. F. L. Hoagland, commissioned a chief gunner in the Navy from Feb. 13, 1903.

Act. Btsn. H. M. Anderson, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Dixie.

Chief Gun. M. W. Gilmartin, to Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment.

War. Mach. J. E. Jones, placed on the retired list of the Navy from March 22, 1904 (section 1453 of the Revised Statutes).

Act. War. Mach. C. Johanson, report commander-in-chief, U.S. Asiatic fleet, for such duty as he may assign.

Act. War. Mach. A. D. Devine, to Kentucky.

MARCH 24.—Capt. J. N. Hemphill, detached command of Kearsarge about April 9; to home and wait orders.

Capt. R. P. Rodgers, detached navy yard, New York; to command Kearsarge, April 9.

Capt. A. Walker, detached duty connection with general board, and report to president of general board for duty as member.

Comdr. C. G. Bowman, detached navy yard, League Island; to navy yard, New York, for duty as equipment officer of that yard.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Bernadou, detached Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington; to Kearsarge, executive officer April 5.

Lieut. Comdr. A. A. Ackerson, detached Kearsarge, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. Eldridge, retired, report Bureau of Equipment for duty in charge of the time ball service at Hampton Roads.

Gun. F. T. Applegate, when discharged treatment hospital New York; to Hancock.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 17.—Major J. E. Mahoney, upon being relieved by Col. M. C. Goodrell, detached Marine Barracks, New York, to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

MARCH 19.—Second Lieut. M. V. Campbell, detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N.H., to the Southern at that place.

Second Lieut. C. S. Owen, detached Southern, report to brigadier general, commandant, U.S.M.C., for instructions to command detachment marines for service on Midway Islands.

MARCH 22.—First Lieut. W. W. Low, detached Dixie to Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.

Capt. W. G. Powell, Asst. Paymaster, detached from Dixie to headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, and resume duties there.

Capt. S. D. Butler, detached from Dixie to Lancaster and command Marine Guard.

First Lieut. Giles Bishop, detached Lancaster to Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

Lieut. Col. L. W. T. Waller, detached from Dixie to recruiting office, Philadelphia, and turn over public property in his charge to Capt. F. H. Delano, and hold himself in readiness to proceed to Norfolk, Va., to command Marine Barracks there, relieving Col. M. C. Goodrell on or about March 30, 1904.

Capt. H. L. Matthews, Asst. Quartermaster, detached from Dixie and resume duties at headquarters U.S. Marine Corps.

Capt. C. H. Lyman, detached from Dixie to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. A. N. Brunzell, detached from Dixie to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N.H.

Major E. K. Cole, detached from Dixie to headquarters U.S. Marine Corps.

Capt. W. L. Jolly, detached from Dixie to Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

First Lieut. E. E. Miller, detached from Dixie to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

J. W. Lee are appointed a board to examine the hull of the Manhattan.

Chief Engr. D. McC. French is ordered to report to the chairman of the medical board in Washington, D.C., for physical examination.

Lieut. W. A. O'Malley is granted ten days' sick leave. Second Asst. Engr. H. T. Powell is detached from the Arcata and ordered to the McCullough.

Second Asst. Engr. L. C. Farwell is detached from the Perry and ordered to the Arcata.

Capt. W. S. Howland is detached from the Forward and ordered to command the Boutwell.

First Asst. Engr. R. E. Wright is ordered to duty on the Mohawk.

MARCH 23.—First Asst. Engr. R. E. Wright is granted eight days' sick leave.

Capt. W. G. Ross is ordered to Galveston with the Onandaga to tow the cutter Galveston to Baltimore, Md., where she will be repaired.

MARCH 24.—A retiring board is convened at New York city on March 30, for the examination of Capt. W. A. Failing and Chief Engr. G. B. Maher for retirement.

G.O. 87, March 18, 1904, Division of Revenue Cutter Service, Treasury Department, amends par. 45 of the regulations, Revenue Cutter Service, 1904, as follows: a. Day's duty shall be performed by engineer officers in the matter of routine in the engineer department under the same conditions as apply to officers of the line. When, however, a chief engineer and one assistant engineer are present, and the vessel is in port, day's duty shall be taken by each in turn; but when there are three engineer officers present the chief engineer shall not be required, the vessel being in port, to stand a regular watch or day's duty; and the morning watch and day's duty shall be stood by the assistant engineers. b. If there is an efficient chief or other officer on board, who is competent to look after the machinery, under the provisions of par. 371, as amended by G.O. No. 35, the chief engineer shall not be required to stand day's duty when the vessel is in port, but shall be on board and exercise supervision in the engineer department during working hours, unless excused by the commanding officer.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, New London, Conn.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. F. Wild, San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—At Newbern, N.C. Capt. W. S. Howland.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. First Lieut. John C. Moore.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt, At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—At Arundel Cove, for repairs.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—At Key West, Fla.

GALVESTON—At Baltimore for repairs. Capt. W. H. Cushing.

GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal. First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.

GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Tozier.

GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.

GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. W. Lay, retired.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON, Lieut. H. B. West. At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOUGH—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—At New York.

MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.

MANNING, Capt. F. Tuttle, Sausalito, Cal.

MOHAWK—At Baltimore, Md. Fitting out for service.

MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Wis., in winter quarters. Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.

ONONDAGA—At Norfolk, Va., Capt. W. G. Ross.

BERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody, At Astoria, Ore.

RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Boston, Mass.

SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y. First Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Honolulu, H.I.

TUSCARORA—At Milwaukee, Wis. Capt. D. A. Hall.

WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.

WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. S. E. Maguire.

WINNISIMMET—Capt. H. Emory, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Shieldsboro, Minn.

WOODBURY—At Portland, Me. Capt. O. S. Wiley.

#### STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.

Coptic, Hono. and Yokohama and Hong Kong March 31.

American Maru, Hono. and Hong Kong April 9.

Korea, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong April 16.

Gaelic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong April 26.

Hong Kong Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong May 4.

China, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong May 12.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Tartar, Yokohama and Hong Kong, March 28.

Empress of Japan, Yokohama and Hong Kong, April 11.

Empress of China, Cana. Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 2.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Denver, Colo., March 19, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington: Headquarters, field, staff and band, 5th Cavalry, three officers, twenty-three men, left Logan last evening en route to Huachuca for station.

SHARPE, A.G., in absence Dept. Comdr.

Denver, Colo., March 21, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington: Headquarters, field, staff and band, 2d Infantry, four officers, forty-eight men arrived at Logan for station evening of 19th instant.

SHARPE, Major, A.A.G., in absence Dept. Comdr.

San Francisco, Cal., March 21, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington: Headquarters, band, 1st and 2d Battalions, 11th Infantry, twenty-six officers, 403 men for Russell, Company K, three officers, forty men for Niobrara, Company L, two officers, thirty-three men for Washakie, left San Francisco, this morning en route to stations.

MACARTHUR, commanding.

Messrs. R. D. Crane and Company, dealers in Army and Navy officers' equipments, have secured comfortable quarters at 13 West 27th street, between Broadway and 5th avenue, New York, not at No. 18 as has been incorrectly reported. Mr. R. D. Crane is a son of Harold L. Crane, who was in business for many years at 78 5th avenue until last January, when he retired from active business. Under the name of Miller and Company, Shannon, Miller and Crane and Harold L. Crane, this firm has been represented in the advertising columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL since our first issue over forty years ago. Many of our readers will join with us in wishing this successor to an old and well known house an even greater measure of prosperity than its predecessors enjoyed.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following Revenue Cutter Service orders have been issued:

MARCH 18.—Capt. G. E. McConnell and 2d Lieut. W. E. At Lee are relieved from special duty in connection with the Mohawk, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 22.—Capt. of Engrs. J. W. Collins and Constr.



## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 17, 1904.

Never before in the history of this navy yard have things been more quiet socially than they have been this Lent. Of course no large affairs have been given, but of late even the small and informal ones have been very few and far between.

Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla entertained the card club of which she is a member, on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 8, and like all the affairs given at the McCalla home, it was a very pleasant little gathering. Seven-handed euchre was played and the prize was won by Mrs. R. M. Cutts. The guests present were Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Mrs. Trowbridge, Mrs. P. C. Pope, Mrs. S. L. Graham, Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Mrs. R. M. Cutts and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur.

On Wednesday evening, March 9, Mrs. Irwin entertained a number of friends informally, "five hundred," the game so popular on this coast this winter, being played. On the following afternoon, Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., was the hostess at a meeting of the euchre club of which she is a member, the guests being Mrs. F. B. Zahm, Mrs. T. Gaines Roberts, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Mrs. Theodore C. Fenton, Mrs. Margaret Cutts, Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger and Mrs. J. T. Miller.

Mrs. Franklin J. Drake has been confined to her home for the past week with an attack of pneumonia, but is now reported as improving. Captain Drake has also been on the sick list and has been suffering from a severe cold.

Civil Eng. Harry H. Rousseau has returned to the yard and resumed his duties after a ten days' absence, during which time he served on the naval board engaged in surveying San Diego Bay. H. H. Ward of Vantenas, Mexico, Mrs. Mamie Black of Topeka, Kansas, Mrs. Bond and Miss Lottie Atchison, of Leavenworth, Kas., visited the yard on Friday, March 11, and were entertained at the home of Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. McAllister.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Glennon have moved to the yard and taken up their residence in the house formerly occupied by Comdr. and Mrs. F. H. Holmes. The Glennons are most welcome additions to the island, and much pleasure is evinced here over Commander Glennon's assignment to this desirable position.

Lieut. John S. Graham of the training ship Adams came up to the yard last Saturday on a brief visit to friends here. Miss Betty Moody, who has been visiting friends in Berkeley for the past few days, has returned to the island. Mrs. W. G. Miller has returned to her home here after a week's visit to San Francisco, during which time she was the guest of Miss Chesebrough.

There is much rejoicing in the home of Surgeon Charles P. Bagg at the hospital here, over the arrival of a little son, born on the afternoon of Monday, March 14. Both mother and child are doing well.

Lieut. Comdr. A. F. Fechteler, who has been on duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, for some time, left last week for Washington, where he will assume his new duties in the office of the Secretary of the Navy. He was accompanied by his wife and their four children. Mrs. Fechteler was Miss Morrow, daughter of Judge Morrow of San Francisco and San Rafael, and has hosts of friends on this coast, who will greatly miss her during her absence. Almost as one of the popular Morrow sisters leaves here, however, another will arrive, for Capt. Henry L. Roosevelt, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Roosevelt, sailed this week from Manila and are expected to reach here very shortly. Mrs. Roosevelt was Miss Eleanor Morrow and a great favorite in society. Since her marriage to Captain Roosevelt, three years ago, she has spent all the time, with the exception of a brief visit to her girlhood's home, with her husband in the Philippines. After a short visit with Mrs. Roosevelt's relatives in San Rafael, she and Captain Roosevelt will proceed to Washington.

Comdr. C. B. T. Moore addressed a large crowd at the Y.M.C.A. building in San Francisco on Sunday last. The lecture was commented on most favorably by the San Francisco papers. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson of the cruiser Tacoma, was the guest of honor at a dinner given on Monday evening at the Bohemian Club in San Francisco. Other guests present were Lieut. Comdr. Harry George, George T. Bromley, W. H. Irwin, Alex G. Hawes, Henry Marshall, Enrique Grau, Benjamin R. Swan, George C. Grismore, Ryland Wallace, Barry Coleman and S. D. Brastow.

The heavy storm which prevailed here on last Thursday interfered with the plans to undock the Nero, but she was taken out the following morning. She is now lying up at the coal bins and the work of filling her bunkers, preparatory to leaving for Panama, will be started immediately. The collier is to leave here on the first of April and will carry about four thousand tons of coal to be distributed among the various ships of the Pacific Squadron at the Isthmus.

The Supply was docked on Monday, March 14, and a telegram received here on the following day from Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling, stated that all work on her must be completed not later than April 4, as the services of the ship are greatly needed at Guam. Comdr. William E. Sewell, who was brought here from Guam in such a critical condition on the Supply the first of this month, died at the naval hospital at five minutes to three this morning (March 17). The end was not unexpected and his brother, Judge A. H. Sewell, who arrived here from New York ten days ago, and his father-in-law, Commodore Moore, retired, were with him at the last. Ten days ago a consultation was held and it was stated that Commodore Sewell was suffering from an abscess of the liver in a very rare form, and that it was believed he could not recover. Two or three operations were since performed to give him temporary relief, and his condition improved so much since his arrival at the yard, that two days ago the physicians stated that he had a fighting chance for life. Yesterday, however, he lapsed into unconsciousness and sank so rapidly that his three little daughters were hastily summoned. He did not regain consciousness but lingered on until this morning, when he passed peacefully away. The funeral services will be held here on Saturday and the remains will be accorded the full honors due a military governor. The body will be taken to New York for interment.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 23, 1904.

Mr. John Jarvis, who for fifty years has carried the mails to and from the Naval Academy, was retired Monday from duty in that capacity at his own request. The Naval Academy authorities said of him this morning that "he was a most faithful, reliable and efficient carrier." As a reward for his faithfulness Mr. Jarvis has been given a permanent position, which will be in the nature of doing special work about the Superintendent's office. Mr. Kenout, formerly a sergeant in the Marine Corps, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Jarvis. Mr. Jarvis first entered the Naval Service in the forties. He enlisted as a drummer, who with Mr. William H. Bealer, now living in this city, who played the fife, formed what was then known as the musicians, as the band were known at that time. Together, these two would play for all formations and drills of the midshipmen. Older officers of the Navy will recall with pleasant recollections these two familiar characters of their boyhood and how, when returning to the Naval Academy each year for their annual banquet, they would form in a body and headed by the "musicians," would march to the banquet hall to the strains of the "old familiar tunes." A few years after Mr. Jarvis entered the Service he was appointed to the position of mail carrier, and he served mail to practically every officer in the United States Navy. He is now more than seventy years old.

The baseball season at the Naval Academy was opened here Saturday, the midshipmen playing their first game

with the Gallaudet deaf mute college of Washington. The midshipmen played fairly well for the first of the season and the result of the game was never in doubt after the second inning. The holdings of the visitors was very ragged, twelve errors being marked against them. The final score was Annapolis 21, Gallaudet 5. Only three of last year's team were on the Annapolis nine. Needham and Van Auker, two fourth classmen, were tried in the box and did excellent work. Needham struck out seven batters and Van Auker in the one inning pitched struck out two. Hughes, one of last year's men, also did well. Pegram, the little captain, played a pretty steady game and Stiles gave promise of developing into a good back stop. The Annapolis team were: Spoford, left field; Culp, right field; Hughes, center field and pitcher; Pegram, first base; Theobald, third base; McWhorter, second base; Hall, short stop; Stiles catcher; Needham, pitcher; Van Auker, pitcher; Symington, catcher; Cohen, center field. Umpire, Bernard Wefers of Georgetown.

## FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., March 21, 1904.

Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Orchard entertained the 3d Infantry Card Club at their home on Friday evening. The ladies prize, a hand painted china plaque, was won by Miss Margorie Page, while General Page carried off the gentleman's prize, a silver mounted hat brush. Among the guests presents were the officers of the post, their wives and daughters.

An entertainment was given on Tuesday evening in the mess hall by Chaplain O. J. Nave, which was a delightful as well as interesting occasion. The stereopticon views and the lecture were on Ireland.

The board of officers who have charge of the selection of a site for a rifle range, state that they have found two desirable sites. The only thing now in the way is the fact that the men who own the ground do not want to lease it but desire to sell their land to the Government outright, and to purchase the property is not what the Government desires.

Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, Med. Dept., entertained the officers and ladies of the post from four to six o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at his handsome quarters. Cards are out in the post announcing the marriage of Lieutenant Blanchard to Miss Mary De Witt, of Washington, the daughter of Gen. Calvin De Witt, retired. The wedding will take place in Washington on April 24.

Capt. and Mrs. F. M. M. Beall entertained on Wednesday evening in honor of their charming guests, Mrs. Dr. Pillar and Miss Smith from Columbia, Tenn. The handsome luncheon was delightful and greatly enjoyed by all. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Page, Gen. and Mrs. Haskell, Major and Mrs. Wakeman, Major and Mrs. Buck, Capt. and Mrs. Nichols, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Giddings, Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Ragsdale, Lieut. and Mrs. Orchard, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Morrison, the Misses Page, the Misses Blanchard, Miss Smith, Colonel Woodbury, Captain Barker, Lieutenants Blanchard, Hurst, Bathiany, Keller, Stanton, Herman and Lieghart.

The hop given by the soldiers of the 3d Infantry on the evening of St. Patrick's day, in the new gymnasium hall, was a grand success. The guests were estimated at five hundred. The auditorium situated on the second floor, was decorated elaborately with flags and was ablaze with the light from the new electric furnishings. The music, which is always a delightful feature in itself, furnished by the 3d Infantry Orchestra, was especially excellent on this occasion. On all sides expressions of satisfaction and admiration were heard. Somebody in the 3d Infantry has decided talent for creating and handling successfully huge functions of a social character.

There arrived at the post on Friday a complete outfit for fencing, both for cavalry and infantry. It was sent from the Rock Island Arsenal. It includes masks and gloves, fencing masks, etc., broadswords, singleticks and bayonets. They were placed in the new gymnasium, where they will be used by the officers and men of the 3d Infantry.

The officers of the 3d Infantry entertained with a dance on Friday evening, the first given in the new auditorium, in the newly furnished gymnasium, said to be the finest at any post in the West. The orchestra of the 3d Infantry rendered delightful music and the affair was attended by all the officers and their families, with the visitors in the post.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 21, 1904.

The artillery garrison holds its monthly pistol competition to-day on the Pawnee Flats. Capt. J. C. W. Brooks, with Lieut. A. F. Cassad, Field Art., as assistant, will be in charge.

The State encampment of the Kansas National Guard has been fixed for the week of Aug. 22, with a view to having it at Fort Riley, providing the Government gives its consent. As this will be but a mere matter of form, it seems very probable that this point will witness maneuvers on a small scale this year.

The 4th Cavalry Band has been gathering in some very fine talent. The ranks are now filled. The organization promises to be among the top notchers before the summer concert season commences. The orchestra of the band played at Russell, Kas., on Thursday evening, on the occasion of a dance.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. M. Maus entertained Major and Mrs. Lockett, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. McNeill, Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Barney, Miss Maus and Lieut. L. W. Keller, Med. Dept., at dinner on Wednesday evening.

The officers of the Cavalry garrison have completed the course in hippology as laid down for the winter season of school.

The contractors have completed their work on the bachelor officers' building and upon the two sets of field officers' quarters, located on Arnold place, and they will soon be ready for occupancy. The Quartermaster now has a large force of men and teams grading about the former building, cutting from the rear and filling in front. The avenue will be moved to the west a number of feet, thus making ample room for a spacious lawn, having a gentle approach to the front of the building. The Quartermaster also has considerable other grading and road work in and about the post that will occupy the attention of his force for some time to come.

Capt. and Mrs. John C. W. Brooks entertained very pleasantly at dinner on Wednesday evening. Those present were Col. and Mrs. E. Z. Steever and Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin. On Friday evening, Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Snow entertained Col. and Mrs. Steever, Major and Mrs. Coffin and Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Davis at dinner.

The prospects for polo may be said to be very bright at present. A large number of the officers are manifesting great interest in the popular game, while fully a dozen have signified their intention of trying for the post team. A game of this sort is so small aid to an officer as far as education is concerned, and in order that as many officers as possible may turn out, the Commandant has informed them, through orders, that all playing polo will be granted special privileges from time to time, as well as being excused from all duty on the days of practice. At a recent meeting of the polo enthusiasts, 1st Lieut. Guy V. Henry, 4th Cav., was elected president of the organization and 2d Lieut. W. F. Clark, Field Art., secretary. Several officers have received new mounts, which are occupying their attention preparatory to the active opening of the season. It is understood that games will be arranged with the polo clubs of St. Louis and Kansas City. The officers interested in polo are Captain Short and Lieutenants Henry, Williams, Roberts, Oliver, Knox, Lea, Clark, Brown, Cowles

and McCain. The polo ground in the athletic grounds is used for practice purposes, and it is there that the games played at home will take place.

Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Gatchell entertained at dinner on Saturday evening. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. J. C. W. Brooks and Capt. and Mrs. W. S. McNair. After the band concert on Tuesday evening, Capt. and Mrs. Gatchell served Welsh rarebit in an informal way to a number of the officers and ladies of the garrison.

## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 17, 1904.

During the storm last week the new iron flag staff at Fort Miley was bent nearly double; the roof was blown off the coal shed and the frame of the new wagon shed was entirely demolished. At Fort Baker many of the buildings were damaged and it is estimated that it will cost a thousand dollars to make the repairs. On Alcatraz Island a mule was left standing on the dock hitched to the delivery wagon and in moving around and backing up, the whole outfit went overboard and no trace of any part of it has been found up to the present time.

The officers and ladies of the 28th Infantry gave an informal hop at the club room on Tuesday evening. Lieut. Col. W. L. Pitcher, Capt. H. A. Barber and Lieut. S. G. Talbot were the reception committee. In the field day sports of the 28th Infantry, Co. M, Capt. A. J. Lynch, commanding, made the most points; Companies E and C tying for the second place.

Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 15th Inf., is in the general hospital receiving treatment for his eyes. Lieut. Col. E. B. Bolton, 10th Inf., has returned from a trip in the East.

Two well known general officers reported at headquarters the first of the week; Gen. William H. Forwood, who was retired as Surgeon General of the Army, and Col. C. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers. Major Webster Vinson, paymaster, arrived from Manila the first of the week and reported to Major General MacArthur. Col. Owen J. Sweet, 28th Inf., is sick in his quarters. Capt. L. R. Burgess, Art. Corps, has moved into the quarters lately vacated by Captain Hinkley. Colonel Morris commanding officer of the Presidio, has issued orders regulating the speed of automobiles through the reservation.

Capt. James E. Brett, U.S.A., retired, was buried at the Presidio cemetery with military honors on Monday afternoon. Captain Brett was well known and highly respected, both in civil life and among the officers of the Army.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., 12th Cav., and Miss Ruth McNutt of San Francisco. Miss McNutt is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William F. McNutt, and is well known in society circles.

Gen. and Mrs. C. A. Coolidge entertained a few friends at an informal luncheon on Sunday evening at their beautiful home on Van Ness avenue. On Saturday evening the officers of the 10th Infantry gave a regimental card party at their messhall.

Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, father and mother of Lieut. W. B. Aiken, 28th Inf., are visiting friends in San Francisco. Capt. F. P. Siviter, 28th Inf., has returned from a leave spent in the East. Lieut. Col. E. B. Bolton, 10th Inf., has gone to Carson City to inspect the State troops of Nevada.

A battalion of the Philippine Scouts under the command of Major Frank de L. Carrington, arrived on the Thomas, and after remaining at the Presidio for a time, will go to St. Louis for the Exposition. While at the Presidio the Scouts will give several exhibitions of battalion formation and drill. The Thomas reached this port on Tuesday, with 129 cabin passengers; 610 men of the 11th Infantry; 415 men of the Philippine Scouts; 23 short term men; 43 sick in hospital, and 5 general prisoners. Col. Albert L. Meyer was in command.

Major R. C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf., went to Fort Baker on Wednesday morning to supervise the building of the new target range. The work will be done by the prisoners from Alcatraz Island, a company of the 13th Infantry going each day to guard the prisoners.

One hundred and fifty recruits from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., arrived on Thursday morning, en route to the Philippines. They were under the command of Capt. S. L. H. Slocum. Major H. H. Benham, 23d Inf., will have charge of them on the transport. Major and Mrs. Benham are now at the Occidental. Gen. Charles G. Penny, U.S.A., retired, made a call on General MacArthur on Thursday. Major L. A. Lovering is in the city.

The Army Ladies' Card Club met on Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Charles A. Woodruff on Van Ness avenue. Lieutenant Halstead, 13th Inf., has been instructing the young officers of his class in map making. A complete map of Alcatraz Island with elevations, location of buildings, roads and fortifications has been made. The baseball team at the Presidio defeated the Stanford-Berkeley Alumni team on Saturday afternoon, 18 to 3.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 22, 1904.

The men of this garrison are all looking forward with much interest to the 30th of this month, the day designated for the athletic meet, the first meet to be held at this post since last August and the first to be held in the States by the 15th Cavalry. Owing to the inclement weather the meet will be held in the gymnasium and riding hall. The officers for the events have not been determined as yet, but the field day will be under the immediate direction of Major Curtis H. Hoppin, 15th Cav., athletic representative, and his assistants, Lieuts. Chas. M. Bunker, Art. Corps, Samuel W. Robertson and Leon R. Patridge, 15th Cav. The rules of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association will be followed.

The gymnasium will be open hereafter on Sunday afternoon for the enlisted men.

On Thursday evening Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., entertained at a musicale. Miss Hannah Broester and her aunt, Mrs. Riley, who have been visiting the Captain, have returned to New York city. They expect to visit the garrison again next July.

Thursday of last week Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins entertained at a 5 o'clock tea and a card party, her guests being friends from Burlington and Army ladies and friends in the garrison. Six-handed euchre was played. Friday evening the ladies of the garrison were entertained at the Officers' Club.

The ladies of the garrison on the sick list are improving. Mrs. Leroy Eltinge, who has been ill for the past week, is at present able to be up. Mrs. Frederick D. Branch is also fast recovering. Mrs. Francis C. Marshall and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel are suffering with attacks of tonsillitis.

The recruiting stations which were lately established in this State have been discontinued and the men called in. Recruits still continue to arrive daily from other stations; 70 are under orders at present from Fort Slocum, to proceed to this post for the 3d Squadron, 15th Cav.

Mrs. Charles McCullough and Miss Emily Gayle entertained card parties on Saturday evening, and at both places enjoyable times were had. Mrs. McCullough's party engaged in progressive euchre and at the end of the series prizes were awarded. Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th Cav., carried off the honors for the gentlemen; Mrs. Philip Mowry for the ladies. Lieut. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav., and Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen were awarded consolation prizes. Miss Gayle's party enjoyed bid euchre. Lieut. Richard Furnival, Art. Corps, scoring a record for first gentleman's prize, winning every game he played during the evening. Ladies' honors were carried off by Mrs. Charles M. Bunker. The consolation prize among the ladies was left for Mrs. John Conklin securing it. Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav., was awarded



this prize for gentlemen. Dainty refreshments were served at both parties.

Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire, 15th Cav., are visiting at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Twenty members of the 27th Battery, F.A., have organized a debating club to be known as the James Russell Lowell Literary Club. The officers of the club are: President, Private William Gray; vice-president, Private Ernest Bachman; secretary and treasurer, Private Roderick Carey; executive committee, the president, Privates Allen Balmace and John Reamus. The club will meet every Monday evening at the post chapel. The subject for the first debate was: "Resolved, that Russia should gain the victory over Japan," but no decision was reached, and the subject will be taken up again at another meeting. The subject for the next debate is: "Resolved, that married life is happier to live than single life." All men interested in this work can secure full information from the secretary.

One of the Cavalry stables intended for one of the troops of the 15th Cavalry at present at Fort Myer, Va., has been turned over to the Government by the contractors, Buckley Construction Co. of Plattsburgh, N.Y. Troop L, 15th Cav., who have had their horses stabled in a temporary wooden stable, have moved into this stable as their stables are at present a pile of debris, the result of a fire while they were occupied by the 23d Battery, F.A., in Oct. 1902.

#### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., March 22, 1904.

Major B. B. Ray, Pay Dept., was the guest last week of Major Bell at the Castle. Dr. and Mrs. Hallock are in Washington. Major F. B. Jones, 9th Inf., has been inspecting the National Guard, and on Wednesday, Gen. S. M. Welch of the 6th Reg. National Guard, gave a dinner at the Buffalo Club on Delaware avenue in honor of Major Jones. The guests included Major George Bell, jr., Major Bowen, 18th Inf., and Major Theodore B. Sheldon of the National Guard.

Lieut. W. H. Faust, U.S.N., retired, in charge of the local naval recruiting station, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is able to be out again, and his many friends rejoice in his recovery. Miss Fannie G. Bell gave a matinee party Tuesday afternoon.

Friends here have received invitations to the marriage of Miss Sally Franklin Walnwright to Lieut. Henry T. Bull, 13th Cav., on Tuesday, April 5, at five o'clock, in St. Andrew's Church, Washington. Lieutenant Bull made many friends during his sojourn here at the Pan-American.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Robertson of Fort Niagara, visited here last week. Miss Jane Merrow entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. Lieut. Kent Browning gave a stag dinner one evening last week.

Among those from the post who went down to Fort Niagara, N.Y., to attend the "at home" given by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robertson in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Lee, were Major George Bell, jr., Capt. Harold L. Jackson, Capt. L. W. Jordan, Capt. and Mrs. A. P. Buffington, Capt. and Mrs. L. H. Upton, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank P. Jewett, Lieut. G. L. Townsend, Lieut. R. B. Lister, Lieut. Kent Browning, Mrs. D. D. Wittich and Mrs. Ernest L. Ruffner. At Niagara Falls a special car was in waiting, and carried the guests directly to Fort Niagara over the Gorge road. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robertson and Gen. and Mrs. Lee received the guests. Colonel Robertson's home is filled with a most beautiful collection of art curios and exquisite embroideries brought from China. The hours were from 3 to 6, during which time salads and ices were served. The party from Fort Porter returned that same evening.

The friends of Major Theodore A. Bingham are greatly distressed over his recent accident, in which he suffered a broken leg by the fall of a derrick, while he was superintending the hoisting of a launch. He had a very narrow escape from being killed outright. Q.M. Sergeant Peter Diffley also had his leg broken. Both patients are doing as well as can be expected. During his short residence in Buffalo, Major Bingham has become very popular, and everyone hopes for his speedy recovery.

Mrs. Theodore A. Bingham has returned from Atlantic City. Major George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Division of California, has been the guest of Major Bell. Major Squier is on six months' leave. Miss Foster entertained friends from town at cards one night last week. Mrs. Ernest L. Ruffner and children sail from San Francisco, April 30, on the transport Thomas. Mrs. Ruffner will join her husband, Dr. E. L. Ruffner, in the Philippines.

M.B.S.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 20, 1904.

On Tuesday when the Turkish flag was raised on the new warship, one might have thought it was war time from the cannonading. The Turks saluted their own flag, then the U.S.S. Baltimore saluted the Turkish flag and that ship returned the salute, after which the fort saluted, and that salute also was returned by the Turks.

Major and Mrs. Albert S. Cummins gave a charming dinner Friday evening to Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. S. D. Embick and Miss Cummins. Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Embick entertained Major and Mrs. O. C. Rafferty and Capt. and Mrs. C. P. Townsley at dinner.

The dance in the post hall Friday evening was very largely attended. Mrs. Rafferty and Miss Brown were the receiving party. Mrs. Frank E. Harris gave a delightful tea Friday afternoon in honor of her sister, Miss Bougard and Miss Gilpin, her guests. Mrs. Townsley served frappe. Mrs. Gilpin punch and Mrs. Harris did the honors of the tea table.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee spent several days here last week. Mrs. R. S. Adkins of Kansas City, is visiting her daughter and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. B. H. Kerfoot. Brig. Gen. J. Ford Kent, retired, has joined the circle of distinguished generals now making their homes at the Chamberlin. Surgeon Gen. R. M. O'Kellie was here for several days as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Rafferty.

Saturday evening, Lieut. James Totten gave a delightful little supper in his quarters to Mrs. Tyler, Miss McMullen, Capt. F. K. Fergusson and chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Gwynn R. Hancock.

Mrs. Potts has joined her husband, Lieut. Col. R. D. Potts, and they are now getting settled in their quarters. Saturday morning there was great rejoicing in the household of Capt. William P. Pence over the birth of a fine big son. Mother and baby are doing well and receiving congratulations.

The Ladies' Calisthenic Class, organized by Mrs. Rafferty, meets three mornings weekly in the administration building. It is largely attended, and much benefit and pleasure is derived from the exercise.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 20, 1904.

On Thursday, March 17, the enlisted men gave a St. Patrick's ball. The large mess hall in the barracks was decorated with flags and emblems of the Emerald Isle, and a delightful supper was served.

The Card Club was entertained Tuesday by Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Tebbets. The first prizes were won by Capt. C. W. Harris and Mrs. Carleton, and the consolation by Lieut. G. B. Sharon and Mrs. Howfeld.

Wednesday night was ladies' night at the Officers' Club. Afterwards Lieut. E. R. Stone entertained at a "Dutch supper," Lieut. and Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Carle-

ton, Miss Castle, Miss Guile, Miss Bell, Miss Mercedes Lowe, Mrs. Marie Lowe, Mrs. W. L. Murphy, Lieutenants Lewis, Sharon and Chandler. Friday night, after the hop, Lieutenants Guile and Wuest entertained informally with the chaffing dish, Capt. and Mrs. William E. Welsh, Mrs. W. L. Murphy, Miss Mercedes Lowe, Miss Beel, Dr. Tignor, Lieutenants Kruger, Lewis and Sharon.

Mrs. Threlkeld, wife of Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld, who has been spending the winter in Kentucky, arrived at the garrison the early part of the week. Col. D. H. Brush returned to Omaha Monday from a trip to St. Louis. He leaves for San Francisco in a week to sail on March 31 for the Philippines. He will be accompanied by his son, Harmon Brush, who is now a student at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Brush will follow in September. Capt. G. W. Kirkman, 25th Inf., spent the past week in Omaha. Lieut. Ode C. Nichols will leave for Texas Tuesday, to spend a month's sick leave.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

We have always been opposed to the abolition of the letter U.S. on the collar of uniform coats of the Army, and of the States, designation on the collars of the coats of State troops, whereby officers and men of both forces can readily be distinguished. We are pleased to note that Adjutant General Dickens, of Idaho, has adopted a handsome collar decoration in bronze and gilt, which represents the Idaho coat of arms, with the legend "Idaho" in plain block letters at the bottom, so that the troops from Idaho can easily be picked out. In the meeting of the adjutants general of the States at Columbus, Ohio, last year they adopted the United States Coat of Arms as the collar ornament, thus merging the State identity in the United States. To this the secretary demurred, and wrote General Dickens asking his opinion, and he replied, coinciding with him in the objection. General Dickens and a number of others do not think the militia of the States should lose their identity—on the contrary, should preserve it. It is understood that the military board of Oregon proposes to adopt the same device. On the caps the United States Coat of Arms will be worn.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, has issued orders adopting the standard, drawn up by the War Department and approved by the Secretary of War, for the examination of recruits for the militia, and all examining surgeons will comply fully with these instructions. One of the results of the reorganization of the Connecticut National Guard is embodied in the report of the examining board for the examination of officers, which has been accepted by the adjutant general in G.O. No. 9. The board reports that forty officers have passed a satisfactory examination in regard to "military, moral, general capacity, qualification and efficiency," with a recommendation that they be commissioned. Seven newly appointed officers, having at a prior date passed the examination, will be commissioned. Seven officers, having failed to pass a satisfactory examination, are recommended for a second examination. The appointment of one officer is revoked. G.O. No. 11, issued by the adjutant general, under date of March 17, announces the number of officers and enlisted men of the Connecticut Guard, who have qualified during the season of 1903 as sharpshooters, first-class marksmen and marksmen, and awards the State Decoration as follows: Sharpshooters, 192; first-class marksmen, 435; marksmen, 637; total, 1,267.

Major E. F. Glenn, 5th U.S. Inf., will make the annual inspection of the Vermont National Guard upon the dates following, at 8 p.m.: Co. M, Burlington, April 15; Co. C, Brandon, April 19; Co. A, Rutland, April 20; Co. K, Bennington, April 21; Co. I, Brattleboro, April 22; Co. G, Bradford, April 23; Co. L, Newport, April 25; Co. D, St. Johnsbury, April 26; Co. E, Barre, April 27; Co. H, Montpelier, April 28; Co. F, Northfield, April 29; Co. B, St. Albans, April 30; Hospital Corps, St. Albans, 7 p.m., April 30; Section Artillery, Northfield, 2 p.m., April 29. Inefficient organizations will be disbanded, unless there be extenuating circumstances that warrant their retention in the Service.

We have received a bound copy of the annual report of Adjutant Gen. Frederic M. Sackett, of Rhode Island. It is handsomely printed, and interesting volume of 263 pages, bound in blue cloth.

Colonel Dyer, 12th N.Y., announces that a trophy presented to the regiment by the Hon. Theodore W. Myers, in memory of his son, the late Captain George L. Myers of Company K, will be called the George Lawrence Myers trophy. It will be awarded to the company most proficient in the school of the soldier, and will be competed for in the presence of the entire regiment every six months. The first competition will be held on Thursday evening, March 31. Each company will be drilled by its commanding officer in the marchings three minutes, in the manual three minutes, and in the loadings and fringes three minutes.

Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of New York, reviewed the 1st Battery in command of Capt. Louis Wendel, at its armory on the evening of March 18, and the command made a fine showing. With General Henry as an honorary staff were Lieutenant Colonel Sherrill, of the Governors staff, and the following detailed aides: Lieutenant Commander Fry, Naval Militia; Major Davis, 13th Regiment; Major Byrne, 9th Regiment, Captain Dayton, 23d Regiment; Lieutenant Matlock, 3d Battery; and Lieutenant Chafield, 8th Regiment. Following the review, Lieut. S. Eikan was ordered to the front and presented with an exceedingly handsome gold medal by Gen. Henry, on behalf of the members of the battery, as a token of esteem for his earnest efforts to promote their interests. Sergt. R. B. Stines, Corporal Francis J. Connell and Artificer Theodore Lutz were also presented with the State Decoration for ten years' faithful service. Among the many guests present were Mrs. Henry, wife of the General, Col. and Mrs. Thurston, Adjutant and Mrs. Cooper, 13th Regiment; Lieutenant Lang, 3d Battery; Dr. Bruggmann, 3d Battery; Lieutenant Kenny, 23d Regiment, and wife; Judge Foster, Supreme Court. The grand march was led by Captain Wendel and Mrs. Henry. General Henry following with Mrs. Thurston. The special guests were entertained in the captains' quarters, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

The 1st Battery N.Y. was reviewed by Col. George R. Dyer of the 12th Regiment on the evening of March 24. The Colonel was accompanied by the following officers of the regiment: Majors Buek and Huston, captains DeRussy, Richards, Morris, Burr, Terribury, and Lieutenants Quarrier and Dr. Le Boutillier. There were also present with Colonel Dyer's party Mrs. Dyer, Miss Iselin, Miss Morris, Mrs. Quarrier, Miss Parsons, Mr. Iselin, Mr. Slidell and Mr. Gray. After the review, executed in fine shape, the battery went through its famous saber drill, and it is almost needless to state, delighted the large audience. The grand march was led by Captain Wendel with Mrs. Dyer, Colonel Dyer following with Mrs. Quarrier. The reviewing officer and party were next entertained by Captain Wendel, who took occasion to express the honor he felt at the presence of Colonel Dyer and party, and Colonel Dyer told the assembled company how he felt honored at being the reviewing officer, and how highly he thought of Captain Wendel and the 1st Battery.

Adjutant General Henry will review the 8th N.Y. at its armory Monday evening, March 28.

The field music of the 9th N.Y., under Drum Major Hill, will give an exhibition and entertainment in the armory on Tuesday evening, April 19.

A physical examination for the Oregon National Guard has been adopted to conform to that prescribed in G.O. 55, War Department, Nov. 19, 1903.

St. Patrick's Day in Savannah, Ga., was celebrated by a parade of the Irish civic societies, escorted by a provisional battalion composed of the Irish Jasper Greens, Co. L, 1st Georgia Inf., Capt. J. F. McCarthy, the

Emmet Rifles, Co. D, 1st Georgia Inf., Capt. E. A. Leonard and the Benedictine (College) Cadets, Captain McCarthy. The battalion was under command of Major Walter E. Coney, with 1st Lieut. W. M. Coney, as adjutant. The turnout was unusually large and the marching was excellent. The battalion fired three volleys, in fine style, as a salute to the monument of Serg. William Jasper, of revolutionary war fame, which adorns one of the city's prettiest parks.

The annual election of officers for the Old Guard of New York has resulted as follows: Major, S. Ellis Briggs; Captain, Co. A, Capt. Belden J. Rogers; Captain, Co. B, Col. H. H. Adams; Captain, Co. C, Capt. John Parr; 1st Lieutenant, Co. A, Col. George W. Laird; 1st Lieutenant, Co. B, Major Livingston Luckey; 1st Lieutenant, Co. C, T. K. de Chutkowski; 2d Lieutenant, Co. A, Capt. Benjamin S. Hart; 2d Lieutenant, Co. C, Thomas W. Timson; 3d Lieutenant, Co. B, George E. Libbey; trustee, three years, Capt. Belden J. Rogers; trustee, two years, Capt. James P. Whitfield; trustee, one year, Capt. William Henry White.

The Second Battery of New York, Brevet Major David Wilson, commanding, was reviewed on Tuesday, March 22, at its armory in the Bronx, by the Hon. Louis P. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx. The battery paraded with 4 Gatling guns and made a very showy appearance. After the review the battery was put through a number of evolutions, including mechanical maneuvers, firing by diminished numbers and rapid movements, which were loudly applauded by a large number of spectators, which included all the elite in political and business circles of the Bronx. President Haffen complimented the battery upon their appearance and drill. The next review will be held on April 21, when his Honor, George B. McClellan, Mayor of the City will be present. Second Lieut. John F. O'Ryan has been elected 1st lieutenant, vice Jacobus honorably discharged. An election to fill the other vacancies will be held early next month.

There appears to be some lingering doubt in the mind of Adjutant General Dalton of Massachusetts, says the Boston Globe, that there might possibly be some arrangements made for the joint maneuvers between the Regulars and Militia in the East, consequently he is withholding dates for the annual encampments of the two brigades until early in April. The following dates, however, have been assigned: Naval Brigade, July 23 to 30, inclusive, at New Bedford; 1st Corps of Cadets, July 9 to 16, inclusive, at Hingham.

Brig. Gen. Robert A. Blood, surgeon general to the M.V.M. has resigned. General Blood has contemplated this step many times, but each time has been prevailed upon to remain. The General has held his present position by successive appointment since 1896. His service in the Civil War was as an enlisted man in F Company, 11th Regiment, New Hampshire Infantry, and he was severely wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. He was discharged for disability, the result of his wound, May 11, 1863.

Gen. James McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade of New York, reviewed the 23d regiment at its armory, on the evening of March 19. With the General were Colonel Britton and Majors Babcock, Tumbridge and Captain Moran of his staff. The companies of the regiment were promptly equalized into 12 commands, divided into three battalions, and formed in line of masses. The battalions were commanded respectively by Lieut. Colonel Stokes and Majors Wells and Todd, and presented an exceedingly handsome appearance, when Gen. A. C. Barnes, its colonel, assumed command. The companies passed in review in especially good shape, and then the regiment reformed for parade with ten companies unequalized, and divided into two battalions. During this ceremony, several shooting trophies were presented in behalf of the State by Col. Edward E. Britton, A.A.G., 2d Brigade, awarded to the three companies in the 2d brigade making the highest figure of merit in rifle practice, and all of which were won by the Twenty-third regiment, the first going to Co. E; the second to Co. K, and the third to Co. A. The Twenty-third regiment grand gold medal for the best individual score made by a member of the regiment, was presented to Major Frederick A. Wells and, the Oliver aggregate medal, for the second best shooting in the State and Brigade matches at Creedmoor, was presented to Capt. and Asst. Surg. C. D. Naiper by Gen. Alfred C. Barnes. The experts' and sharpshooters' prizes offered by the officers were presented to Co. E by Major Charles G. Todd. Following the parade, Co. A, in command of Capt. Louis J. Praeger, after donning blue shirts and khaki trousers, gave a fine exhibition of physical drill, and also a splendid exhibition of wall scaling. It was a most interesting performance and this and the display of the regiment throughout the evening merits the highest praise. This was the first review General McLeer has taken this season, and both he and his staff appeared for the first time in the new Army dress uniform. The General and special guests were entertained at a collation by General Barnes and officers, and the large audience enjoyed dancing.

Co. D, 8th N.Y., Captain Sauvan, will hold a military carnival and athletic games at the armory on Tuesday evening, April 6.

Major James E. Bell and Capt. Thomas S. King, inspectors of rifle practice, 1st regiment, District of Columbia Militia, have been experimenting successfully with an improved gallery practice cartridge, of which Captain King is the inventor. This cartridge is especially intended for gallery use in rifles or pistols, with reduced charges of smokeless powder.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, in announcing the annual inspection of the State force under the new Militia law, gives instructions to be followed and says: "As the rating of the Florida State troops at the War Department, as well as the apportionment to this State of its share of the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia is dependent upon the result of this inspection, as reported by the officer of the Regular Army who may be detailed to make it, it is necessary that immediate and thorough preparation be made by each officer and enlisted man, and it is hoped and confidently expected by the commander-in-chief that no effort will be spared upon the part of any organization to make a creditable appearance so as to reflect honor upon the military service of the State." The inspection will be made by Lieut. Col. S. T. Nowell, U.S.A., retired, and will be completed by April 30.

Gen. Lauren W. Pettibone and staff, 4th Brigade, N.G. N.Y., entertained Brigadier General Bell, Lieutenant Colonel Robertson and Captain Ruthers, 9th Inf., U.S.A., at luncheon at the Elliott Club, Buffalo, N.Y., March 22.

Lieut. T. F. Schmidt, 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., who resigned on account of business, and whose papers were forwarded with regret by Captain Wendel, has been honorably discharged. He first joined the battery, Feb. 3, 1889, as a 2d lieutenant and was known as a very competent officer. He will be succeeded by Lieut. S. Eikan.

A muster and inspection of the 74th N.G.N.Y., of Buffalo, under orders from the War Department, was made on March 17. Major F. B. Jones, 9th Inf., U.S.A., of Madison Barracks, represented the War Department, and Major T. B. Sheldon represented the 4th Brigade, N.G.N.Y. Both officers expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the showing of the regiment, which attained a total percentage of attendance of 94.5. Major Jones complimented Colonel Fox on the fine appearance of the men, and made particular mention of the system which Major Bissell of the Hospital Corps had adopted for pumping formaldehyde into the lockers as a disinfectant. Two men were brought to the armory about 11 o'clock, a guard having been sent out by the company commanders to capture those who had absented themselves from the muster without permission. One private in Company B was in the front row of a boxing exhibition at the Manhattan Athletic Club when Sergeant Carey swooped in upon him and took him to the armory. The other man,



## RECOMMENDATIONS BY SECRETARY MOODY.

The following recommendations concerning certain personal bills before Congress have been made by the Secretary of the Navy to the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs:

The Secretary reviews his recommendation of adverse action on the bill H. 7352, "to restore to the active list of the Navy the name of Homer Lycurgus Law," who was retired in 1886. "The precedent," says Secretary Moody, "of placing an officer on the active list and giving him high rank after he had been nearly twenty years on the retired list would be an extremely bad one for the interests of the Service."

Adverse action is "strongly recommended" on the bill H. 9955, "for the relief of George W. Wood," who was discharged from the Navy with one year's pay pursuant to an act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882. The report of the Bureau of Navigation on this case, in which Secretary Moody fully concurs, says: "His record is decidedly unsatisfactory, and it would be an injustice to the Government to place his name on this list with those of officers who have served the country long and faithfully in order that he may draw a high pension for the unsatisfactory service he has rendered the country."

Adverse action is recommended on the bill, H. 10312, "to restore Lieut. Kenneth McAlpine to the rank and number formerly held by him in the United States Navy." Mr. McAlpine was, on July 17, 1903, discharged from the naval service, by direction of the President, pursuant to the provisions of the act approved Aug. 5, 1882, having been found upon examination for promotion to be morally disqualified therefor by reason of the excessive use of intoxicants.

Favorable action is recommended on the bill, H. 12582, "for the relief of George F. Phillips, of Galveston, Tex., late chief machinist, U.S.N." The report of the Bureau of Navigation on this case says: "In view of the fact that he was one of the crew of the Merrimac at the time that vessel was sunk in an effort to close the harbor at Santiago during the War with Spain, this bureau recommends this as a reward for his heroic services."

Adverse action is recommended on the bill, H. 4658, "raising the rank of Surg. John W. Baker on the retired list of the Navy." The Secretary points out that his action on this bill is identical with that on several other measures of similar character. Adverse recommendations were also made on the bill, H. 5715, "to promote Lieut. Samuel Lindsey Graham to the rank of lieutenant commander," on the bill, H. 8794, "to promote Lieut. Jeremiah Cutler Burnett, of the Navy, to the rank of lieutenant commander," and on the bill, H. 12019, "for the relief of Edward Kershner." Of this last case Secretary Moody says: "Doctor Kershner was, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 20, 1902, reinstated in the Navy, from which he had, on March 19, 1896, been dismissed—justly, the Department has always thought—pursuant to the sentence of a general court-martial. He is now receiving the pay to which accounting officers of the Treasury regard him as entitled under existing law."

Adverse action is recommended on the bill, H. 12761, "providing for the promotion of Boatswain Patrick Deery, U.S.N.," of whom Secretary Moody's memorandum recites that he has performed good service, and upon two occasions has distinguished himself, but "the Department does not regard him as deserving of the extraordinary advancement (two grades) proposed by the measure in question, particularly in view of the fact that there has been no determination as to his qualifications for the performance of the duties of a lieutenant (junior grade), who may command a torpedo-boat, tug, tender, or ship not rated, or may serve as executive, navigating, or watch officer in a ship commanded by his superior officer."

Adverse action is recommended on the bill, H. 11056, "to authorize the President to appoint Henry T. Skelding, now a paymaster on the retired list of the Navy, a pay director on the retired list." Secretary Moody says: "While Mr. Skelding, since the outbreak of the War with Spain, has been continuously on duty, which he has performed with credit, his services have not been of such special character as to merit the exceptional recognition—promotion two grades—which the pending measure contemplates."

Adverse action is recommended on the bill, H. 12865, "to authorize the President to place the name of Adam K. Baylor on the retired list with the rank of mate." Baylor entered the Service in 1864, was rated a mate six months later and was honorably discharged in 1868. He was again rated a mate in 1869 and resigned in 1873. "The bureau is opposed to placing the names of persons who have served in the Navy for a short time on the retired list of officers of the Navy, for, as stated in previous reports on this subject, it would be practically giving a pension for a short period of service much in excess of the pension allowed by law for disability."

Adverse action is "strongly recommended" on the bill, H. 5348, "for the relief of Franklin Buchanan Sullivan," who was appointed a cadet at large in 1886, promoted lieutenant (junior grade), in 1899, examined for retirement in 1899 and wholly retired the same year, being found physically incapacitated for active service, not the result of an incident of the Service. "There is nothing in his record which would entitle him to be placed on the retired list of the Navy."

Adverse action is recommended on the bill, H. 10185, "authorizing the President to appoint Btan. Alexander Mack, retired, U.S.N., a chief boatswain on the retired list." The Secretary states that there is nothing in his record that would entitle him to the promotion provided for in the bill; and that if he were so promoted "other boatswains could present equal claim for advancement."

Adverse action is "strongly recommended" on the bill, H. 12661, "authorizing the President to appoint Charles H. Pendleton a lieutenant commander on the retired list of the Navy. Failing three times to pass the examination for promotion, he was dropped from the Service in 1884. "The retired list is for the benefit of officers who have served the country efficiently and honorably, and to place anyone on this list who had been dropped from the Service, is wrong."

Favorable action is recommended on the bill, H. 6826, "for the relief of Creighton Churchill, an ensign on the retired list of the Navy." The bill provides for the transfer of Mr. Churchill to the active list of the Navy under conditions suggested in the case of Capt. Seth M. Ackley and embodied in the pending bill (H.R. 9547) for the relief of the latter officer.

With reference to the bill, H. 1858, "to correct the naval record of George Nelson Armstrong," Secretary Moody says: "In view of the facts of record, showing that Armstrong's appointment as an acting ensign in the Navy was revoked for conduct unbecoming an officer and

a gentleman, the Department does not regard the bill as meriting the favorable consideration of the committee, but recommends adverse action thereon."

Referring to the bill, H. 8463, "for the relief of John Codman Soley," it is stated that there appearing to be no special reason for the promotion of Lieutenant Soley, the measure is not commended to favorable consideration.

As to the joint resolution, H.J.R. 44, "for the relief of P. J. McMahon," the Secretary concurs in the report of the Bureau of Navigation that "McMahon's services to the Government have not been such as would entitle him to have his name placed on the retired list of the Navy as a passed assistant engineer."

The Department does not recommend the passage of H.R. 11698, "for the relief of T. M. Lippitt," as the proposed measure would, if enacted, give him not only the promotion for which he failed to qualify professionally, but also advancement to a higher grade.

The Department perceives no reason whatever for changing its adverse view expressed by it in February, 1898, concerning H.R. 9334, "to place A. K. Eddowes on the retired list of the Navy."

H.R. 10067, "raising the rank of B. F. Wood," is objected to as there is nothing to show exceptional merit on his part. "In time of war, for distinguished services and at great risk of life, officers have been advanced a few numbers, but very rarely a grade, and \* \* \* such advancement for any services on board a vessel during times of peace without risk to life is wholly without precedent."

The Department holds that it is an open question whether there should be a general law for the retirement of pay clerks. As there is no such law, H.R. 12884, to place H. C. Jordan on the retired list, is not favored. "While his service has been long, there is nothing on his record to warrant his retirement any more than other pay clerks who have had long service."

As the record of Lieut. E.E. Bradbury, U.S.N., retired, does not present any exceptional features, H.R. 9087, to promote him, is not recommended.

H.R. 5132, "to appoint Surg. James G. Field, U.S.N., an additional number in his grade following Eugene P. Stone," is recommended, as he has so far recovered as to be able to perform active duty.

## THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed S. 2540, authorizing the appointment of Allen V. Reed, now a captain on the retired list of the Navy, as a rear admiral on the retired list. Also 2164, directing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer Asst. Engr. H. E. Rhoades, U.S.N. retired, from the half-pay list to the 75 per cent. pay list of retired officers, to take effect from the date of his retirement. Also S. 2876, to pay to Sarah E. Jenkins, of Maryland, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, U.S.N., \$4,896, being the difference between the retired pay of a rear admiral and the highest pay of that grade, from March 25, 1874, to June 30, 1877, in full compensation for his services as commissioner and representative of the Navy Department at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, 1876.

The Senate has passed with minor amendment S. 4937, to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service.

Mr. Carmack has submitted to the Senate a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report whether there is any authority of law for a recent order of the Secretary of the Interior to the effect that all persons who served in the Army or Navy of the U.S. during the War of the Rebellion, and who have reached the age of sixty-two years, shall be presumed to have incurred such disabilities as to entitle them to receive pensions under the act of Congress, June 27, 1890.

Mr. Warren has submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to the Military Academy Appropriation bill, to increase the appropriation for one chaplain at the Military Academy from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

The House Committee on Claims has reported without amendment H.R. 13366, for the relief of Pay Inspector E. B. Rogers, U.S.N.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported without amendment S. 2114, to fix the rank of certain officers in the Army.

In a letter to the House Committee on Naval Affairs Acting Secretary Darling says: "Referring to the bill (H.R. 9955), 'providing for rank and pay for certain retired officers of the Navy,' and to the Department's communication of Jan. 30, 1904, in regard thereto, I have the honor to advise you that after careful consideration of the matter, the Department concludes that inasmuch as the detailing of retired officers to active duty under the provisions of the naval appropriation act approved June 7, 1900, is entirely within its discretion, the views of the Bureau of Navigation as quoted in the letter above mentioned are without such force as to justify the conclusion arrived at, which is adverse to the passage of the bill. The letter under consideration is accordingly withdrawn and the bill is therefore commended to the favorable consideration of your committee."

With reference to H.R. 7051, as to rank of sergeants in the Marine Corps, the Secretary of the Navy says in a letter to the chairman of the House Naval Committee: "The commandant of the Marine Corps reports with regard to this measure as follows: 'The legislation embodied in the within proposed enactment is not favored and not recommended by this office, because it is believed that its effect on the Marine Corps would be most pernicious. Seriatim the points against the bill are these, viz., (a) It creates a rank in the Marine Corps which is without analogy in any military service in the world, so far as the undersigned is informed. (b) The bill provides for the promotion to this warrant grade of 'the two senior sergeants major and the ten senior quartermaster sergeants now holding rank in the Marine Corps.' Among these twelve non-commissioned officers referred to are a number of men who are old soldiers of the 'old school.' They have been promoted to their present rank because of faithful service, and are abundantly able to perform the duties of such rank, but they are not men qualified or fitted in any way for a warrant grade. (c) This office is not aware of any manner in which such proposed warrant officers could be employed. (d) Such legislation would strike a blow at the economy of the Marine Corps. (e) This office has reason to believe and does believe that this bill is the result of an effort to procure legislation originating with enlisted men now serving at the quartermaster's depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa. Such action, being in contravention of the spirit of Articles 231 and 232, U.S. Navy Regulations, 1900, is a further source of disapproval by this office. (f) Finally, the strongest reason that can be offered against the proposed legislation is the fact that the rank

proposed does not satisfy an existing or anticipated need of the Service and would be pernicious in its effect.' The Department concurs in the foregoing views, the expression of which by the head of the corps exhibits a spirit of abnegation on his part that gives them added force. I trust that the committee will not take favorable action upon the proposed measure."

The Navy Department recommends the passage of H.R. 9808 for the relief of laborers and mechanics injured, and the families of those killed, while employed at navy yards or naval stations, through negligence on the part of other persons in the service of the United States.

The friends of Commander S. S. Lee, who died July 22, 1899, asked by H.R. 9459 to have the record of his discharge upon the books of the Navy Department corrected. Secretary Moody says concerning it: "It appears that after a certain date all officers of the Navy who resigned for the purpose of entering the Confederate service received a letter in the same terms as that directed to Commander Lee, and were marked on their records as 'dismissed.' Such are the facts of record. Whether the Congress can or should attempt to change them by legislation, and thus establish what may become a very troublesome precedent, is a question for its consideration."

The House has published the testimony taken before the Naval Committee with reference to the merits of H.R. 9638 to adjust the rank and pay of certain retired officers of the Navy. The witnesses were Dr. Gunnell, Hon. H. A. Herbert, Capt. L. G. Billings, U.S.N., retired; Capt. Robert Potts, U.S.N., retired, and Hon. J. M. Thurston. The purpose of the bill is to correct the injustice occasioned by the interjection into the personnel bill, when it was in conference, of a proviso declaring that nothing in the act shall operate to increase or reduce the pay of any officer then on the retired list. As a result retired officers who had done honorable service in the Civil War found their juniors promoted over their heads. There are about twenty-five men on the retired list who, in the opinion of the Navy Department, are not entitled to the benefit of the bill because their records are not creditable. The increased cost involved is estimated at \$132,406. Captain Billings called attention to the fact that Congress has already set the seal of approval on the legislation proposed by passing quite a number of personnel bills to restore and promote officers on the retired list. A number of specific instances of the injustice wrought by the present law were cited.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5117, Mr. Quay.—To appoint Alexander D. B. Smead, late first lieutenant and adjutant, 3d U.S. Cavalry, as a captain in the U.S. Army.

S. 5119, Mr. Morgan.—Appropriates \$30,000 to be paid to the widow and heirs of Charles Wilkes, late rear admiral, U.S.N., on account of special damages to lots on North Capitol street, city of Washington, made by the public authorities twice changing the grade of said street.

S. 5130, Mr. Hopkins.—(By request.)—For the relief of 1st Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, jr.

S. 5150, Mr. Foster.—To authorize the President to appoint John E. Phelps, late brigadier general of volunteers, colonel in the U.S. Army, and place him on the retired list.

S. 5164, Mr. Clapp.—To repeal so much of an act approved March 3, 1903, as designated the grounds now occupied by the U.S. Naval Museum of Hygiene as the site for the U.S. Naval Hospital provided for in said act.

S. 5166, Mr. Proctor.—To increase the efficiency of the Ordnance Department. That the Ordnance Department shall consist of one chief of ordnance, with the rank of brigadier general; seven colonels, ten lieutenant colonels; twenty-one majors; twenty-three captains; twenty-three first lieutenants and the enlisted men, including ordnance sergeants, as now authorized by law. The vacancies thus caused or created shall, as far as possible, be filled by promotion according to seniority as now prescribed by law, except that the chief of ordnance shall be selected from the permanent officers of the corps for a period of four years. Sec. 2. That the vacancies occurring in the grades of captain and first lieutenant of ordnance shall be filled by detail from the Army at large, from the same grade or the grade below for four years, after which no one officer shall again be eligible for detail until he has served one year out of the Department: Provided, That officers shall be so detailed, subject to such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and the vacancies thus created shall be filled as now provided for by law. Sec. 3. That the vacancies occurring in the grade of major of ordnance, after promotion, as now prescribed by law, of all permanent officers now in the Ordnance Department, shall be filled by the appointment of officers of the grade next below, who shall have served by detail in the Ordnance Department, the selection to be made as the result of an examination, approved by the Secretary of War.

S. 5177, Mr. Proctor.—To establish four permanent military camp grounds in the States of Texas, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and California, and for the enlargement of the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Park. To enable the Secretary of War to acquire said tracts of land, the following sums are appropriated: For the military camp ground in the vicinity of Fort Sam Houston, \$125,000; for ground in vicinity of Camp Douglas, \$400,000; for ground in the Conewago Valley, \$900,000; for ground on the J. H. Henry property (Rancho del Encinal), in San Luis Obispo County, Cal., \$500,000, and for the enlargement of the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Park by the purchase of ten thousand acres of land adjoining, \$100,000: Provided, That no permanent military post shall be established, or any steps taken looking toward the establishment of a post, on any of the camps hereby authorized to be purchased without express authority from Congress.

S. 5218, Mr. Bacon.—Granting permission to Capt. C. DeW. Wilcox, U.S.A., to accept a decoration and diploma tendered to him by the Government of the French Republic.

H.R. 14110, Mr. Grosvenor.—To authorize the donation of a certain unused and obsolete gun now at Chickamauga Park, Ga., to Phil Kearny Post of the G.A.R., at Nelsonville, Ohio.

H.R. 14134, Mr. Sheppard.—To reinstate certain West Point cadets.

H.R. 14144, Mr. Kinkaid.—To adopt Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, in Nebraska, as a permanent camp ground for the instruction and maneuvering of troops of the Regular Army and National Guard.

H.R. 14195, Mr. Dalzell.—Repealing the provision in section 13, act approved March 3, 1899, "to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps" reading as follows, "Provided, That such officers when on shore shall receive the allowances but fifteen per centum less pay than when on sea duty; but this provision shall not apply to warrant officers commissioned under section 12 of this act."

H.R. 14196, Mr. Dayton.—Allowing two months' extra pay to enlisted men of the U.S. Navy during the war with Spain who served outside the U.S. and one month's extra pay to such as served within the U.S.

H.R. 14287, Mr. Jackson.—To place Dr. John H. Jamar on the retired list of the Army.



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### ONE HIGHER GRADE RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Communications to a Service journal, whatever its effect may be on legislation, answer a good purpose in bringing about a better understanding among ourselves. Several bills have been introduced in Congress to authorize the retirement of Civil War veterans with one higher grade. When the Army Appropriation bill went over from the House to the Senate an amendment was added authorizing the retirement of all of this class below the grade of brigadier general. This action was taken on a list of 418, furnished by the War Department from six second lieutenants to 107 colonels. This excluded all who had been promoted for retirement and nineteen brigadier generals who had served out their time. The nineteen are Generals D. H. Rucker, Murray, Drum, Moore, Holabird, Eugene S. Carr, John P. Hawkins, Morgan, Craighill, Sawtell, Ruggles, Weeks, Breck, Graham, Coppinger, Carey and Anderson.

These officers would receive, as retired major generals, an aggregate of \$25,500 a year more than they now receive. Their average age is seventy-six, their expectancy of life, six years, so that the gross amount they would receive from advancement would be \$150,000, unless they should be unreasonable enough to live beyond the average age.

There is no good reason why Army officers should not get an advanced grade on retirement as naval officers do. We do not begrudge our friends of the Navy their better fortune. A better and braver lot of gentlemen cannot be found on the planet, yet for illustration I must make a comparison.

In the attack on Manila the Navy did not lose a man, a night's sleep, or a meal of victuals. And finally they received a very comfortable amount of prize money.

The men of the Army worked like contrabands in landing supplies; waded through swamps and stood in water up to their middles in the entrenchments, lost 124 in their attack, but took the town and with it 13,000 prisoners, hundreds of cannon and nearly a million in money. Everything we captured was returned to Spain. Yet there was not a building erected in the Philippines, not a statue put on a pedestal, not a picture hung on a wall that was not paid for by the Filipinos under grinding exactions. I admit that the achievements of the Navy at Manila and Santiago were politically more important than those of the Army, as they established our standing as a sea power. But this does not justify discrimination.

Senator Teller said in the debate on the amendments: "These fellows (the Army crowd) have no pull. Your bill for them will fail." My suggestion is not to antagonize any bill for its omissions, but to accept whatever is given us, trusting the blind goddess some time to do us justice.

If appeals are made to the military committees we may remind them that three-fourths of those on the list published on March 12 were original volunteers. But appeals, if made at all, will be more effective if made to the Committee on Appropriation. Mr. Hemenway, its chairman, is the tribune of the people, who looks after the interest of the down-trodden tax-payer.

CENTURION.

### RETIREMENT AFTER THIRTY YEAR'S SERVICE

March 10, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why is the law which permits the President to retire an officer on his own application after thirty years' service no longer needed? Formerly many retirements were made under the thirty year law. Such has not been the policy of the War Department recently, and in several cases it has seemed that it was the desire of the authorities to confine the application of this law only to cases where it became necessary to get rid of incompetent officers. But it appears that the intent of the law lies in granting retirement in exceptional cases as a reward for long and efficient service. It has been applied in the case where the officer, as a result of more than usually hard service, is generally enfeebled and incapacitated for active duty. Another case which might be cited is, where it is plainly a hardship on account of personal reasons for the officer to continue in active service and where retirement may be granted as a reward for long and distinguished service. The principle that thirty years' hard service may merit a reward of this nature is shown forth by the law relating to the retirement of enlisted men of the Army. A liberal interpretation of the law is to be desired for the reason that, ap-

plying as it will to officers of long service and therefore of high rank, it would engender a flow of promotion which cannot be obtained from the law postponing retirement until the age of sixty-four. This was the case formerly, and at that time the policy of the Government was generous in granting retirement to officers of high rank after thirty years' service, doing this apparently in order to facilitate a flow of promotion. It is believed such a policy could be readopted with great benefit at present. It can be said that it is unquestionably for the good of the Service to retire and promote when an officer of high rank strongly desires retirement.

This is a matter in which the Army is strongly interested. We have reached a time when vacancies in the higher grades are going to be few and far between. Majors and lieutenant colonels, on promotion to higher grade, do not have to pass a physical examination, and their condition is not so often tested by active service, hence physical incapacity in the higher grades is not so often discovered and vacancies occur there but seldom. But it is precisely the vacancies at the top which benefit the most persons, and make the largest flow of promotion, and this fact the thirty year retirement law undoubtedly had in view. As long as there are vacancies on the retired list this law should not be left a dead letter. Increase promotion and general efficiency of the Army will be increased.

JASPER.

We do not quite understand this statement. The Army Register for 1904 shows that in 1903 nine officers were retired on their own request after thirty years' service; in 1902 fourteen; in 1901 nine; in 1900 ten; in 1899 twenty-two; in 1898 thirteen; in all seventy-five. In the six years previous to 1898 there were twenty-nine officers retired after thirty years' service. This does not take into account officers of this class who may have died after retirement. The officers retired after forty years' service, at their own request, were, in 1903, forty-six; in 1902 six; in 1901 five; in 1900 two; in 1899 eleven; in 1898 three; in all seventy-three. There are now on the retired list 116 officers retired on their own request after thirty years' service, and eighty-five after forty years' service.

### HIGH SPEED FOR SCOUT-CRUISERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of March 5 you note that the Construction Department of the Navy has under consideration plans for the proposed "scout-cruisers," provided for in Naval Appropriation bill now awaiting final ratification of Congress. You further state that it has been found that, in order to attain the suggested speed of 24 knots, it would be necessary to design a vessel of 400 feet in length, with shallow draught, which might prove unstable in a heavy sea; and that the Construction Department might compromise upon a maximum speed of 22 knots, so as to combine other desirable characteristics in the design. Certainly the prime requisite for vessels of this type, whose main duty in time of war would be to reconnoitre and report to fighting fleet as to location and movements of the enemy, is a high degree of speed, sufficient not only to outstrip any armored vessels of the opposing force, but also any swift steamer of the merchant marine, which might be converted into use as an auxiliary cruiser or commerce-destroyer. Speed in such "scouts" should take precedence over fighting qualities, and it would seem inadvisable to modify the requirements in this respect if avoidable.

That a high degree of speed is attainable in warships of moderate displacement, has been exemplified in the Novik class of the Russian navy, which have developed a trial speed of 26 knots. The dimensions of these vessels are as follows: 547x39 1-3x19 ft.; displacement 3,000 tons; coal capacity, 500 tons maximum. They carry a fair armament for small cruisers, consisting of six 4.7" rapid-fire and eleven smaller guns. Great Britain has under construction four "scouts" of from 2,500 to 2,900 tons displacement, 25 knots speed, and carrying ten 3" rapid-fire guns in main battery, with four similar vessels projected.

It should be possible in designing a vessel of 3,750 to 4,000 tons (as contemplated for this class in our Navy) to provide for all the essential features of the type, including a large coal supply and more effective armament than carried by the smaller "scout-cruisers" of foreign navies without sacrificing speed. Such a vessel should prove handy and useful for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace; and in war, not only for scouting, but

as commerce-destroyers and for offense against torpedo craft. There are powerful cruisers in foreign navies having a speed of over 23 knots, against which a "scout" of 22 knots would be powerless and useless for purposes intended. Foreign experts place a high value upon the speed factor in this new type of warship, which our designers would do well to emulate.

"H. S. C."

### HIGHER PAY FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 16, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of recent date you publish an article from the pen of General Funston recommending increased pay for enlisted men. The article was most generally commented on by all Army officers with a universal conclusion that the increase, as recommended, would bring a better class of men into the Service, subserve its interest, and secure non-commissioned officers of greater efficiency and stability, of which we are at the present time urgently in need. Congress, I do not think, has given the matter proper attention and just consideration. It is a recognized fact that the pay of enlisted men must sooner or later be increased. Why delay now? Why should this question of increased pay be deferred until the next session? Now is the time, and I earnestly request that you give this matter space in your next issue, setting forth a most favorable argument, giving your views as to its great importance and advantage to the Service, the facts in connection with which I feel you are thoroughly familiar.

Below is given a table, pertaining to the Infantry and Cavalry, showing the increased cost to the Government if pay of enlisted men was advanced accordingly. The amount involved is \$102,600, small indeed when we can look forward to a model Army in securing a better educated, and more intelligent class of men, thereby lessening the number of desertions, trials by courts-martial, and the frequent reductions of non-commissioned officers. I again urgently request favorable publication on this matter, and sincerely hope that you will lend all efforts to bring a bill for increased pay for the enlisted man before Congress during its present session.

TABLE OF INCREASE, COMPANY OF INFANTRY.

	Pay	Increase	Total
50 privates.....	\$15.00	\$ 2.00	\$100.00
6 corporals.....	18.00	3.00	18.00
4 sergeants.....	25.00	7.00	28.00
1 Q.M. sergeant.....	30.00	12.00	12.00
1 1st sergeant.....	40.00	15.00	15.00
2 cooks.....	25.00	7.00	14.00
1 artificer.....	18.00	3.00	3.00

Total.....\$190.00

CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY.

### DOESN'T LIKE THE NAVY UNIFORM.

U.S.S. Atlanta, Pensacola, Fla., March 9, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Sir:—I have been reading the various letters which have appeared from time to time in your valuable journal anent the present uniform of the enlisted men in the United States Navy, and I must say that I would like to see a radical change. The present uniform is absurd. The cartwheel cap, and the baggy-legged trousers are out of date entirely. It is absurd to put men of the Engineer force, such as machinists, etc., in the outlandish garb (which may have been all right early in the last century, and in the days of masts and spars, and salt junk, and other antiquated things), and what is true of the machinists is also true of the yeoman branch of the Service. It is ridiculous to see a clerk masquerading as a sailor, and if a semi-officer's uniform is the thing for a paymaster's clerk, there should be no earthly reason why some such modern dress should not be suitable for the yeomen, many of whom are expert stenographers, typewriters, book-keepers and accountants.

If they could do handsome things in the matter of dress for the American Army, there is no reason why it can't be done for the Navy. What we want is a modern up-to-date dress, such as a man can hold up his head in, and appear as a man among men, and not as an orangoutang togged up in a rig that is neither "fish, fowl or good red herring." A dress such as is worn by the C.P.O.'s of the Navy is what is wanted; it is plain, neat and smart, and just the thing for a self-respecting American citizen in the naval service of his country to take a pride in, inasmuch as it is not out of place in modern society and life. The present dress is a roaring farce, and is a great detriment to keeping men in the Service; a boy may wear it and like it, as long as he is a boy, but when he attains man's estate he wishes for something more in keeping with the spirit of the times. The working dress, or garb, properly speaking, is all right; it is the full dress, the blue shirt, the baggy-legged pants, and cartwheel cap that is all wrong. Let us have a change, and let us have it quick.

YEOMAN.

### HOW TO IMPROVE THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reference to the much mooted question of improving the Army's standard by increasing the pay of the enlisted men, it is my opinion that the adoption of something like the following would offer an inducement for a good class of men to enlist:

Allow them more liberty between duty, raise their pay to fifteen dollars a month, with say, an extra allowance of ten dollars to be deposited each month to each man's credit under the condition that after serving fifteen years faithfully this would be paid to him, if not, money to revert back to the Government. During the term of service instruct the men in different lines of business and give them the assurance that if honorably discharged after fifteen years of service, they would receive an appointment to some Government position "according to capability," during life or good behavior. Reduce the period for retirement to twenty years and instruct each one in the duties of a commissioned officer, so that when war should come there would be a larger list of men to officer and command any force required. The pay for non-commissioned officers and deposit allowances should be increased proportionately, an educational test and examination being required for the positions of sergeants and corporals. Enlist men on the condition that if after three months' service they are found undesirable, they are to be discharged.

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### BORN.

BAGG.—At Mare Island, Cal., March 14, to the wife of Surg. Charles P. Bagg, U.S.N., a son.  
 BLOCH.—At Louisville, Ky., March 11, 1904, to the wife of Ensign Claude C. Bloch, U.S.N., a daughter.  
 BUSSCHE.—At Cebu, P.I., Jan. 28, 1904, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Carl F. Bussche, 18th U.S. Inf.  
 MASON.—At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 16, 1904, to the wife of Major Charles F. Mason, surgeon, U.S.A., a son.  
 PENCE.—At Fort Monroe, Va., March 19, 1904, to the wife of Capt. W. P. Pence, A.C., a son, William Perry Pence, Jr.  
 RABY.—At Shanghai, China, Feb. 13, 1904, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. J. J. Raby, U.S.N.  
 RYAN.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 14, to the wife of Capt. John P. Ryan, 6th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Katharine Torney Ryan.  
 TILGHMAN.—At Norfolk, Va., on March 17, 1904, to the wife of Trench Francis Tilghman, a son.

### MARRIED.

KULP-WORTHINGTON-SMITH.—At Green street church, Philadelphia, Pa., by the Rev. George H. Lohr, D.D., on March 23, Capt. John Stewart Kulp, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Zoe Worthington-Smith.  
 PATRIDGE-MCCLURE.—At Independence, Mo., March 6, 1904, Lieut. Leon R. Patridge, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Veta Elean McClure.  
 SYMINGTON-DUCAT.—At Manila, P.I., Feb. 12, 1904, Lieut. John Symington, U.S.A., and Miss Elsie Ducat, daughter of Major Arthur C. Ducat, U.S.A.

### DIED.

BEAN.—At Omaha, Neb., March 17, 1904, Major William H. Bean, Subsistence Department, U.S.A.  
 BISSET.—At Newport News, Va., March 2, 1904, Mrs. M. R. Bisset, mother of Lieut. E. L. Bisset, U.S.N., Capt.

H. O. Bisset, U.S.M.C., and Naval Constr. G. A. Bisset, U.S.N.

BIXBY.—At Hubbardston, Mass., March 19, 1904, Mrs. E. C. Bixby, mother of Major W. H. Bixby, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

BROWN.—At Muncie, Ind., March 12, 1904, Mr. William DuVal Brown, son of the late Gen. Nathan W. Brown, U.S.A., who died March 4, 1883.

CALHOUN.—At Wellesley Hills, Mass., March 2, 1904, Lieut. Frederick S. Calhoun, U.S.A., retired.

COUNSELMAN.—At the Hot Springs of Virginia, March 20, 1904, Charles Counselman of Chicago, brother of the late Lieut. Col. Jacob H. Counselman, U.S.V., (1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, 1st U.S. Artillery), and uncle of the wife of Capt. C. D. Rhodes, General Staff.

CRAIG.—At New York city, March 22, 1904, Major Louis A. Craig, U.S.A., retired.

DOYLE.—At Coronado, Cal., March 8, 1904, Chief Engr. James A. Doyle, of the Revenue Cutter Service.

DAVIS.—At Columbia, S.C., March 13, 1904, Professor R. Uleas Davis, of the South Carolina College, brother of Capt. Henry C. Davis, A.C., and of Mrs. Gaillard, wife of Capt. D. D. Gaillard, C.E.

HARMON.—At Waterloo, Iowa, March 15, 1904, Dr. John B. Harmon, brother of Capt. Millard F. Harmon, Art. Corps.

HEIBERG.—At Northfield, Minn., March 18, 1904, Dr. A. O. Heiberg, brother of Capt. E. R. Heiberg, 6th U.S. Cav.

ROLANDO.—At Baltimore, Md., March 14, 1904, Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Rolando, widow of the late Comdr. Henry Rolando, U.S.N., who died March 20, 1899.

SEWELL.—At Mare Island, Cal., March 17, 1904, Comdr. William E. Sewell, U.S.N.

WHEATON.—At Denver, Colo., March 12, 1904, Carrie G. Wheaton, wife of Dr. Clarence Loyd Wheaton, and daughter of the late Charles T. Wilt.

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### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be promised for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. A. P. asks: Do the supernumeraries come to parade rest with the guard in guard mount, and are they inspected with guard? Answer: The supernumeraries are inspected with the guard and execute parade rest and attention with the guard. See par. 723, D.R.

J. H. McC. asks: Company standing at company front going through the Manual of Arms by the numbers, company at shoulder arms, captain gives command, "Right face, about face," and then over the second time, back to former position at company front. Now, does this foot drill break the Manual of Arms drill by the numbers or not? What is the correct position of the 1st sergeant in dismissing the company, "Right shoulder, order arms" or will either be right? Answer: (1) To command movements other than those in the Manual of Arms breaks the numbers and the facings are not part of the manual. (2) Usually at right shoulder.

T. F. J. asks: (1) When a sergeant is acting officer of the day, on his approach to the guard house, should the man on watch there say turn out the guard officer of the day? (2) On his visiting sentries should they salute him? (3) On what occasion is a N.C.O. entitled to a salute? Answer: (1) We do not see how a non-commissioned officer can act as officer of the day. In any case the guard would not be turned out for a non-commissioned officer in any capacity. (2) No. (3) The 1st sergeants at guard mount salute the sergeant major when reporting their details.

J. S. A. J. asks: (1) Are parade rest, fix bayonet, charge bayonet, kneeling and lying down, load, frings, stack arms included in the Manual of Arms; and will the execution of any or all of them destroy the numbers, in executing the manual by the numbers? (2) A squad or relief in line at right shoulder is faced to the right preparatory to being marched off; should the men come to the order on facing to the right, or should the facings be given while the piece has any position except order arms? (3) The adjutant mounted, the sergeant major dismounted; how is the battalion formed? When, how and where does the sergeant major report to the adjutant? Answer: (1) All of these movements are classed under the head of Manual of Arms, and do not break the numbers. (2) The facings do not effect the piece. (3) The adjutant and sergeant major perform same duties whether adjutant is mounted or not. Sergeant major reports to adjutant on the parade ground at or before "Adjutant's call" and is posted by the adjutant.

59TH, C.A.—Except in emergencies privates will not be detailed for guard duty oftener than once in five days. Par. 32, Guard Duty, approved June 14, 1902.

C. D. C. asks: If a company is marching with pieces at "port arms," and the command "Double time" is given, are the pieces brought to the right shoulder at the preparatory command or do the men remain at port arms during the double time? Answer: Double time may be executed with arms at "port."

A. C. asks: (1) How many rests are there and name them? (2) In inspection after the inspector has returned

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the piece to the man, should the man resume port arms before closing chamber? (3) Marching at port arms when halted do the men come down order arms or remain at the port? Answer: (1) Fall out, rest and at ease, also parade rest. See par. 22, D.R. (2) Yes, see par. 40, page xvii, appendix adopted July 28, 1897. (3) Execute order arms. See third section par. 52 appendix as above.

S.M. asks: What the position of a battalion adjutant is when the regiment is passing in review in column of companies? Answer: On the side of the guide, opposite and six paces from the head of the column. Par. 255, D.R.

C. J. W. asks: (1) If the captain, lieutenant, or sergeant in command of a company commands "Fire by squad," is that a command of execution or is it a preparatory command, and does the squad wait for the command of execution from the corporal in charge. (2) In heavy marching order is the haversack worn on the right-hand or on the left? Answer: (1) "Fire by squad" is a preparatory command and men would act on command of squad leader. (2) The commanding officer designates where the haversack shall be worn. It is usually on the left hip.

J. B.—No bill has passed the House allowing a soldier over six years double time for retirement for Philippine service.

A. J. J. McM.—Col. E. H. Crowder, U.S.A., was born in Missouri and is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1881, and was assigned to the 8th Cavalry. He later went to the Judge Advocate General's Department, and has served as lieutenant colonel of the 39th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, and has been brigadier general of Volunteers.

W. H. E.—At the command "Fix bayonet," while at order arms, you grasp the bayonet with the right hand and draw it between the left arm and the body, and not outside the left arm as has been stated.

G. asks: Does the regimental adjutant on evening parade when he receives the reports of the battalion adjutants return the salute of the latter? Answer: Yes, par. 454, Army Regulations, says: "All officers salute on meeting, and in making or receiving official reports. Military courtesy requires the junior to salute first, but when the salute is introduced to a report made at a military ceremony or formation to the representative of a common superior, as for example, to the adjutant, officer of the day, etc., the officer making the report, whatever his rank, will salute first; the officer to whom the report is made will acknowledge by saluting, that he has received and understood the report. When under arms the salute is made with the sword or saber if drawn; otherwise with the hand."

R. M. B. asks: Is the "Return Saber" as prescribed in the New Cavalry Drill Regulations, intended to be used when the saber is attached to the near side of the saddle? The movement is both awkward and dangerous. Answer: The "Return Saber" of Par. 380, Cavalry Drill Regulations, is applicable when the saber is attached either to the near side or off side of the saddle.

H. H. H. asks: In the "Infantry Drill Regulations," under the paragraph of "rests" in the appendix you have "Fall out," "Rest," "At ease," "Parade rest," "Fix bayonet," "Unfix bayonet," "Charge bayonet." Are all these considered as rests, and if not why are they classified as such? Also what are the rests? Answer: The rests are: "Parade rest," "At ease," "Rest" and "Fall out." The balance of the matter classified under the head is exactly the same as the Government edition, issued from the War Department.

J. E. S. asks: If a cannon that fired a ball at the rate of 150 miles an hour was placed on a train going at the rate of 150 miles an hour, and fired from the rear end, would the ball drop to the ground or would it go from the place it was fired, the same as if the train was stand-

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ing still? Does it make any difference at all whether the train was moving or not? Answer: If the gun, ball and train are all moving to the front at the rate specified, then the ball alone meets with a resistance (gun powder force) equal to that it had before the gun was fired, but in an opposite direction. This takes all velocity out of the ball and causes it to stand fast under the impulse of two forces, equal and opposite, the resultant of which is zero. In other words, the train and gun run away from the projectile and permit it to roll out of the bore and drop to the ground via the platform at a point exactly below that which it occupied in the gun before it was fired, the train in the meantime, at the end of the hour, being 150 miles away from the ball. Take it that the shot is fired to the front, in that case it would go 300 miles per hour and be 150 miles ahead of the gun.

#### THE EDUCATED SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is not the province of this writer to suggest, much less dictate, a detailed course of study for the entire United States Army now in school. It is no simple nor small task. The mission of the guide post is to point out the right way; he who undertakes the journey must do the traveling. The very name "War College" is misleading. It sounds barbaric in the twentieth century. The "Army College" or the "Soldiers' College" would be a better name, or university, instead of college, if all

the fields of learning are to be entered, "limitless education" attained. The soldier student would then be able to know there are breakers ahead to encounter when he enters this seat of learning, and not be unprepared.

We have never assailed the present course of instruction in the Army. We could not do this, as we have never investigated sufficiently to presume to set forth an opinion. And, we must add, a profound reverence and love for our splendid service makes us fear to tread rashly upon unknown ground; yet, being the daughter of a soldier who was a college-bred man and the son of a long race of college and university educated ancestors; a soldier, one of the bravest, one of the wisest who ever bore arms for any country; and being the wife of one of the most illustrious scholars this country has ever produced, having lived in colleges and universities for years, we are not altogether "ignorant and uninformed" when we attempt to speak of education. Be assured, we know enough to fully comprehend our own distance from "limitless education," however near others may be, and the stupendous presumption of the term, as applied to an individual or institution.

Cramming cannot make a soldier! Great warriors are born, not made. Alexander the Great has left no record of scholarship. Napoleon Bonaparte never had it, never claimed it. Our own illustrious Washington quitted his school at the age of sixteen. Julius Caesar did not so highly value it. "Let me have men about me who are fat; men who sleep of nights. Yon Cassius, hath a lean and hungry look; he thinks too much. Such men are dangerous. Would he were fatter!" The Indian chief "Arrowhead" understood it: "Paleface, much book; little know."

The profession of arms, like that of medicine, can never be a positive science. While conditions are different and always subject to change, yet the soldier, as well as the medical man, pursues his avocation with an aim to reach the highest in his especial line of work or profession. There has never been a limit even to obstruct the way of education for the Army; nor to deprive the soldier of any possible good. On the contrary, it is that he may be saved much weariness of mind, loss of time and grievous disappointment that we have pointed out that proposed plan, which is to those who know, the widely educated, an impossibility. We refer to the project of "limitless education."

Teaching is a specialty. Every vocation in these days takes the form of a specialty. The enthusiastic worker in any profession magnifies his work by becoming a specialist, and it is to the specialist we apply for the highest work. "The men of the future, who are to carry the world on their shoulders, are men of one idea, of one work." The wise teacher aims at perfection in one branch of instruction only, conscious of human limitations, and to such the idea of the highest attainment in a vast number of subjects calls forth profound astonishment.

A soldier must be up to his work, having an eye single to the glory of that work only. Life is too short for him to reach out after all the branches of knowledge; indeed, if he becomes master of one, he will deserve the "well done, good and faithful servant." He who undertakes more must burn the midnight oil long and laboriously, and he who does this surely must expect an expenditure of strength and mental vitality which nature cannot afford and always resents. It is therefore to be hoped that the authorities will consider well before re-

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quiring a standard of education so high that those who struggle to attain it will do so at a fatal sacrifice.

Yes, the writer of the article of Feb. 6 in the JOURNAL, "The Educated Soldier," is a "woman," one who has the honor of never having been a member of that noble band of women called "Suffragists." Nor of any club; belonging to one organization only, the Methodist Episcopal church South. A woman who has ever received at the hands of the American soldier courtesy, chivalrous politeness and protection, excepting in the case of the unknown assailant, you have permitted, Mr. Editor, in your journal, who signs himself "An Army Officer." All civilization and all true education ever leads the votary to self control and good manners.

EVELYN BAKER DODD, Kentucky.

[We found nothing in the communication signed "An Army Officer" which passed the limits of legitimate criticism or we should not have published it. "Courtesy, chivalrous politeness and protection" cannot be held to go to the extent of refusing to answer arguments because they come from a woman. The question of Army education is much too important to suffer it to be decided on a point of courtesy.—Editor.]

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## GENERAL BELL ON THE ARMY.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a memorable banquet tendered him at the Planter's Hotel, Leavenworth, Kan., March 17, by the merchants of that place. One hundred and thirty guests, including officers of the Army, prominent citizens and officials, were present, and good fellowship reigned supreme. The banquet was opened with the splendid menu and musical program prepared in advance by Major D. E. McCarthy, U.S.A., who was again and again called upon for a rendition of his Irish songs, which were on each occasion cheered to the echo by the attendance. Between each of the courses a song was sung by the entire assemblage. These ballads were part of the musical program and the words were printed on the opposite leaves of the menu cards. The Hon. J. H. Atwood was toastmaster. When the General arose to speak, he received great applause, and his remarks were listened to with the most marked attention. He spoke with humor at times and also gave facts of importance concerning life in the Army. General Bell said in part:

We are all representatives of that which you really honor to-night—the Regular Army. There once was a time, now happily past, when in some parts of our country the Regular Army was considered a thing apart, but never in Kansas. Kansas was settled by soldiers, and one of the best regiments sent to the Philippine Islands was composed of the sons of soldiers.

This community is known throughout the Army as none other is known; it has given many of its sturdy sons to it, but is even more famous through its daughters, more of whom have made and are making Army homes and garrisons happy than those of any other one community in the land; yet with all this, there are few citizens even in Leavenworth that thoroughly understand the Army, for the moment that a man dons the uniform, he is at once differentiated as a soldier in contradistinction to the citizen.

The question has often been asked why Army officers do not always wear their uniform, and if they are not proud of it. Yes, they are proud of it; the uniform of our nation's defenders could not other than make a man's heart swell with pride, but they wear it so seldom in the streets of cities for the reason that it makes them conspicuous to the ignorant, and by the ignorant I do not mean unlettered people, but in many cases the educated, even professional men, who seem to think when they see the officer on leave enjoying well earned rest and recreation that the whole commissioned force of the Army are of the order of the peacock, with nothing to do but strut in fine plumage. Individually, I have been asked how I managed to "kill time." I could better explain how time was all too short for what it had to be filled with.

A few of the requisites of the Army officer, and I speak from experience, are—that he should be prepared to conduct a funeral service, perform a marriage ceremony, to be able to render first aid to the injured, and have a knowledge of the properties and effects of medicines for minor ailments; be in a degree familiar with the constitutional laws of the United States, have a slight knowledge at least of laws of the State in which he is stationed; be something of a grammarian and know what rhetoric is; have a fair knowledge of geography, especially of his own country and its possessions; be well read on history; sufficiently intimate with international law to prevent complications; versed in mathematics to include surveying; familiar with the laws of sanitation; be able to prepare plans for a building or bridge; frequently finds it necessary to acquire a foreign language, etc., etc. All this in addition to strictly technical military knowledge.

It is an axiom that the pen is mightier than the sword; this is as true in the Army as in civil life, for it is impossible to succeed in the Army if one is unable to wield an accurate and strong pen. Do not put down the man in plain uniform, the one without the shoulder strap, as the vicious, sly, and ignorant. Many pure, true and noble hearts beat underneath the private's blouse, and

many well stored, bright minds rise above it. Their hours, too, are filled with work, but little time to play.

In the far west, has been my good fortune and pleasure to meet professional men, merchants, city fathers, etc., men who have served an enlistment in the Army, and a general rule can be laid down that the majority of young men make better citizens by having served an enlistment in the Army. One of my reasons, (I have others,) for saying this, is the receipt of numerous letters—while I was a captain—from parents after their sons were discharged, and from the men themselves, stating that they had been greatly benefitted in every respect by their service in the Army. Of course, I do not mean every man has been benefitted; sometimes the vicious become more vicious, and sometimes the weakling is led astray by the vicious, but in nine cases out of ten I believe they would never have amounted to anything under any conditions.

I trust that this gathering may make us more thoroughly understand each other and that through your body we may be more thoroughly understood.

In conclusion, the name of Leavenworth is very dear to me, for I am the third successive generation of officers of the U.S. Army who have served here, and it was here thirty years ago that I passed the examination which gave me my commission in the Army.

## THE CUMBERLAND-MERRIMAC FIGHT.

In connection with the death of Comdr. William P. Randall, U.S.N., retired, at New Bedford, Mass., on Feb. 22, the Morning Mercury of that city published an account of the fight between the Cumberland and the Merrimac, during the Civil War. After the action a controversy arose as to who fought the Cumberland, and as the result of an article on the subject by Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge, jr., U.S.N., which appeared in the Cosmopolitan in June, 1893, Commander Randall was induced to put his version of the fight into writing, with the stipulation that it should not appear in print during his lifetime. In this account, which the Mercury now publishes, Commander Randall says that Capt. William Radford, attached to the Cumberland, was absent on court-martial duty, and that the next officer in rank, Lieut. George U. Morris, was therefore in command, "but all hands fought her—every man on board of her." "It was Lieutenant Morris," Commander Randall says, "who answered the Merrimac's hail—I was near him at the time." \* \* \* Morris, being in command, his station was on the quarter-deck, and there is where he was during the engagement, where I could, at all times, see and speak to him.

"The ship was sinking when the Merrimac hailed us to surrender, and Morris, turning to me, said: 'She's a slaughter pen—a slaughter pen—but I can't haul down the colors and set a white flag.' My reply was: 'Let her go with her colors flying—she's sinking now.'"

"I will never haul them down," said Morris, and stepping to the starboard gangway, he answered the Merrimac's hail in these words: 'No, d—n you, I will never surrender.'"

"I then turned to Quartermaster Gardner, who was standing by the colors, and told him to let no one touch them. 'No one will touch them, sir,' he said—and no one did, for the halliards were made fast.

"When Morris answered the Merrimac's hail to surrender, the Cumberland's quarter-deck was a fearful sight, for it was all red with blood, and the dead outnumbered the living.

"Where guns were fought as every gun on the Cumberland was fought, no credit can be attached to the last one fired, especially on a sinking ship where that gun is on an upper deck—above all others. The writer in the Cosmopolitan states that 'it is generally believed that No. 7 was the last one fired.' I wish to correct this statement, and say that it is positively known that the after-pivot gun was the last gun fired from the Cumberland; not only testified to by those now living who witnessed the fight from on shore, but it is also corroborated by Confederate accounts which appeared in several of the Southern papers immediately after the action."

## RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

Prior to 1885 there was no retired list for enlisted men of the Army. By an act passed in that year and re-enacted with a slight amendment in 1890, it was provided:

That when an enlisted man has served as such thirty years in the United States Army or Marine Corps, either as private or non-commissioned officer, or both, he shall by application to the President be placed on the retired list hereby created, with the rank held by him at the date of retirement, and he shall receive thereafter seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which he was retired.

The provision as to pay differs from that for commissioned officers on the retired list in that the officer receives only 75 per centum of his pay proper, while the enlisted man has his 75 per cent. calculated on the allowances also. What allowances does this provision include? Up to this time the only allowances paid have been those for subsistence and clothing. It has been persistently claimed, however, by the retired men that they are also entitled to commutation allowance for quarters and fuel. The right to this allowance has been

questioned on the ground that it was the intention of Congress to confer upon the enlisted men in retirement the prescribed percentage of such allowances only as had been legally furnished him while in active service for his personal and exclusive use, and which by law or valid regulation had acquired a commutative money value or are susceptible of accurate calculation. Hence sleeping apartments and other rooms, wood and coal, and medical attendance provided, not for the exclusive use of the individual soldier, but to be enjoyed in common with the regiment, company or mess to which he belongs were not held to be included within the allowances designed by Congress for the soldier in retirement. This, however, failed to meet the case of the higher non-commissioned officers to whom the Army regulations allow separate rooms for their individual use as well as fuel for heating the same. These officers are specified by the Army Regulations as follows:

A regimental, squadron, or battalion, sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, color sergeant, sergeant of the post non-commissioned staff, hospital steward, principal musician, signal sergeant, enlisted men of the Signal Corps when employed as signal sergeants, drum major, chief trumpeter and chief musician.

The Messrs. King argued in a recent case in the Court of Claims that the enlisted men of this description are entitled in retirement to 75 per cent. of the commutation value fixed by the practice of the War Department upon these individual rooms of the higher non-commissioned officers, as well as of the fuel for heating them. It appeared by the practice of the War Department that such value had been fixed by Army practice at \$10 a month for quarters and \$8 a month for fuel. They, therefore, claimed that these non-commissioned officers are entitled to 75 per cent. of this amount, that is, \$13.50 a month, when on the retired list. The Court of Claims has just decided in favor of this view and has given judgment in favor of Ordnance Sergt. Joseph Sudsburger for commutation at this rate from the date of retirement, Nov. 12, 1895, to Feb. 29, 1904, amounting to \$1,348.65. It is probable that the case will go to the U.S. Supreme Court, where Messrs. King are prepared to renew the arguments which have proved successful with the Court of Claims. There are some two hundred similar cases pending.

## CLIMATE OF FORT BLISS.

El Paso, Tex., March 18, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the El Paso Herald of March 9, 1904, appeared a statement alleged to have been made by the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, to the effect that the climate in and around El Paso is the worst on earth and that the water supply at the military post of Fort Bliss is precarious. We doubt whether the Quartermaster General ever made any such statement, as statistics show that there have been no deaths at Fort Bliss from climatic causes, either of enlisted men, officers or their families, and during the last twelve years the post has been garrisoned, the greater part of the time, by four companies.

During the last year there were 304 bright, beautiful days, and in the summer, calm and cool nights. During the other sixty-one days there was more or less disagreeable wind, which was not unhealthy, however.

The water supply at Fort Bliss, as a matter of fact, is abundant, the wells being numerous and giving a constant flow of water.

EL PASO.

## THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Surgeon General's excellent bill for the reorganization of the Army Medical Corps shows one point which might perhaps be altered with advantage, and that is the proviso that 1st lieutenants of the reserve corps rank after all other 1st lieutenants. At first sight this seems only proper, but on further consideration it will be seen that lieutenants of the reserve corps will, on the average, be physicians, not only of as long experience as officers of like grade in the regular corps, but (since there is no provision for making them captains after three years) generally much longer. Volunteers rank with Regulars from date of commission or muster-in, and they would make it seem only fair that a 1st lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps in active service should rank with all other 1st lieutenants from date of his last call plus any other service under previous calls.

R. B. HENRY.

The following paragraph appears in the current number of the British Navy League Journal: "A life of Nelson is in every Russian officer's library, and most Russian officers are diligent students of him. Farragut, too, they study, and the best of them study him and Nelson for one particular characteristic of each: his magnetic power over his officers and men. The secret of sea victory is, they think, there; and I know one Russian captain who has found it."

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
  - (a) The Department of the East—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., (to command temporarily). Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
  - (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.
2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.
  - (a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Chicago, Ill.
  - (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.
  - (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
  - (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Col. M. B. Hughes, 1st Cav., in temporary command. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.
  - (b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
  - (a) The Department of California—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., (to command temporarily). Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
  - (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippine Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
  - (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
  - (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.
  - (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C., A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

## CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
  - 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
  - 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; B, C and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
  - 4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
  - 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Wapinitia Barracks, Ariz.; I, Fort Grant, Ariz.; G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.
  - 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.
  - 7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
  - 8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas.
  - 9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
  - 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 11th Cav.—Sailed from Manila, P.I., for San Francisco March 15 on the transport Sheridan. Address mail for the present to San Francisco, Cal. Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, have been assigned to Des Moines,

Iowa; A, B, C and D, to Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and L and M, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

12 Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Battery and Station.        | Battery and Station.        |
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.   | 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.   | 17th. Manila, P.I.          |
| 3d. Ft. Myer, Va.           | 18th. Manila, P.I.          |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va.          | 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.   | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.        | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.    |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.        | 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.     |
| 8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.  | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.   |
| 9th. Manila, P.I.           | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.   | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.    | 26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. |
| 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.    | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  |
| 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.     | 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.    | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.   |
- Company and Station. Company and Station.

## COAST ARTILLERY.

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.                 | 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.                       |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, F.L., N.Y.            | 65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.                    |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                | 66th. Camp McKinley, H.I.                   |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La.                | 67th. Camp McKinley, H.I.                   |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.           | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.                       |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                  | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                       |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.              | 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                  |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.                 | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.                      |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.              | 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.                       |
| 10th. Manila, P.I.                    | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.                        |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla.             | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.                     |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.                | 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.                       |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                 | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.                      |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.          | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.                     |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.             | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                       |
| 16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.               | 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                       |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.             | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.                    |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.              | 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.                      |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.               | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                       |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.             | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.                      |
| 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.                | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                    |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.              | 85th. Manila, P.I.                          |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.                | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                   |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.               | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                      |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.                 | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.                   |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash.        | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.                      |
| 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.            | 90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.                      |
| 28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.            | 91st. Jackson Bks., Md.                     |
| 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.            | 92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                   |
| 30th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.             | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.                      |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.               | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                    |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.                  | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                     |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.              | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.                     |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.               | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                       |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                 | 98th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.                      |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.              | 99th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                       |
| 37th. Ft. Washington, Md.             | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                      |
| 38th. Manila, P.I.                    | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                     |
| 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.                | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.                     |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.                 | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.                       |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.                 | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.                  |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.                   | 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                 |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                  | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                   |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.             | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.                      |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.                | 108th. Manila, P.I.                         |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.               | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.                     |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.                   | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                      |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.               | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.                       |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.               | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.                     |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.             | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                    |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.              | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                     |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.                | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.                  |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.              | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.                     |
| 54th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 117th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                   |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.               | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                      |
| 56th. San Juan, P.R.                  | 119th. World's Fair Station, St. Louis, Mo. |
| 57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.             | 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.                    |
| 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                 | 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.                  |
| 59th. San Juan, P.R.                  | 122d. Key West, Fla.                        |
| 60th. Presidio, Cal.                  | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                    |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.                 | 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.               |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.                | 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.                  |
| 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.                 | 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.                    |

## INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
  - 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
  - 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Companies C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; A and B, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
  - 4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
  - 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattburg, N.Y.
  - 6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
  - 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
  - 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K and L, Fort Niagara, N.Y.
  - 9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Company B, Pekin, China. Address China, via San Francisco, A and D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.
  - 10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
  - 11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.
  - 12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.
  - 13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Company I, Fort Liscum, Alaska; Companies E, F, G and H, Aleutian Island, Cal.
  - 14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
  - 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.
  - 16th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; K, Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.
  - 17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
  - 18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
  - 19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.
  - 20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
  - 21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.
  - 22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
  - 23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
  - 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
  - 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, D, I, K, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and L, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
  - 26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; C, Fort Bliss, Texas; E, F and H, Fort McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
  - 27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, K, L and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
  - 28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
  - 29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will be relieved in April, 1904, and return to the United States.
  - 30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Root, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.
- Porto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.
- All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
- Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

## BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

La France Militaire states that in October, 1902, the Danish Government ordered of Krupp 128 field guns with barrel recoil and shields, and 192 ammunition wagons with the necessary harness. Some of these guns have been delivered and are in use, the remainder were to be delivered by April 1 next.

## SCHOOLS.

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" 581,212, April 20, 1897.	" 695,215, March 11, 1902.	" 717,101, December 30, 1902.
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" 611,636, October 4, 1898.	" 710,472, October 7, 1902.	" 725,579, April 14, 1903.
" 617,750, January 17, 1899.	" 712,814, November 4, 1902.	" 726,227, April 21, 1903.
" 633,342, December 8, 1899.	" 714,921, December 2, 1902.	" 728,705, April 28, 1903.
" 650,758, May 29, 1900.	" 715,306, December 9, 1902.	" 728,947, May 5, 1903.
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